APPENDIX (B.)

TRANSLATIONS of Papers in the French Language, relating to the Negotiations of TIPPOO SULTAUN with the French; found in the Palace at Seringapatam, 4th May 1799.

THE following French Papers, from No. 1 *to No.* 25, *are literal Copies of Papers found in the Palace of* Tippoo Sultaun, *at* Seringapatam, *after the capture of that place.*

The Copies were all atteſted at Seringapatam *by Captain* Macaulay, *Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and tranſmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel* Kirkpatrick, *Military Secretary to the Governor General.*

The mark ﷺ *is the abbreviated Signature or Byze of* Tippoo Sultaun *himſelf.*

The Orthogaphy of the French is extremely incorrect in the original Papers, eſpecially in thoſe dated in the year 1797, *which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by the Captain of a French Veſſel, then reſiding at* Seringapatam.

From theſe Papers it appears, that Tippoo Sultaun *has diſpatched three Embaſſies to the* Iſle of France, *and thence to the Executive Directory at* Paris, *ſince the commencement of the year* 1797.

The firſt in April 1797, *the ſecond in October* 1797, *and the third in July* 1798, *but the Ambaſſadors employed did not leave* Tranquebar *until the 7th of February* 1799.

The nature and object of theſe ſeveral Embaſſies is fully explained in the following Papers.

The Papers No. 5 *to* 21, *contain a detailed ſtatement of the Tranſactions of the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors at the* Mauritius, *in January, February, and March* 1798, *of the Landing of the French Force under the Command of Meſſrs.* Dubuc *and* Chapuy *at* Mangalore, *and of their ſubſequent admiſſion into the Sultaun's Service.*

In the Papers from No. 22 *to* 25, *will be found the particulars of the Embaſſy which the Sultaun diſpatched to* France *from* Tranquebar, *at the moment when he profeſſed a deſire to receive an Ambaſſador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of Amiey and Peace with the* Britiſh *Government in* India.

APPENDIX (B.)

(No. 1.)

Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Citizens composing the Executive Power of the French Republic.

CITIZENS,

I SALUTE you, and wish every happiness to you and your Nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived in my Country after having sustained an engagement; his small Vessel had nearly foundered at sea; as I have for a long time been desirous of receiving intelligence from your Nation, I brought him to my usual place of Residence. I questioned him with regard to the operations of the War and to your condition, and I enquired whether you thought of your ancient Ally—he informed me of all your plans and of your good intentions towards me and my Country. His communications gave me cordial satisfaction, and encouraged me to make the present advances towards a revival of intercourse, by sending to you three of my confidential Chiefs to testify to you my Friendship, and to renew our ancient Alliance; in the Writing which I send to you, you will perceive my attachment, my disposition, and the sentiments of my heart for your Nation, which I have always loved —Study the welfare of my Country as I study that of yours.

Your Ally,

(Signed)

Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Representatives of the People residing in the Isles of France and of La Reunion.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my Father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every

opportunity of proving it during your former Government, *and I have done all in my power ſince the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the ſentiments of my heart.* From want of opportunity and of intercourſe with perſons acquainted with your cuſtoms and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has ſent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your Officers) who at my requeſt has anſwered all the queſtions which I put to him. I conſider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive *it is now the moment for me to revive the friendſhip which I have always entertained for your Nation*; I acknowledge the ſublimity of your conſtitution, and as a proof of my ſincerity *I propoſe to your Nation and to you a Treaty of alliance and fraternity, which ſhall be for ever indiſſoluble, and ſhall be founded on Republican principles, of ſincerity and good faith*; *to the end that you and your Nation with myſelf and my people may become one Family*; *that the ſame Oath may bind us for life or for death*; *that your Enemies may be mine and thoſe of my people*; *and, that my enemies may be conſidered as yours.* Thus do I wiſh henceforth to treat with my allies. You now ſee my diſpoſition towards your Country; when I ſhall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promiſes; but, Citizens Repreſentatives, I will not fulfil theſe engagements with you until I ſee yout Forces as well Naval as Military actually arrive in India. During the laſt war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the Diſaſters which my Friendſhip for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretenſions of the French. The Engliſh, the ambitious Engliſh, not having ſufficient confidence in their own ſtrength and courage to attack me ſingly, formed an alliance with the Marrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French Army under the command of M. de Coſſigny, received an order from M. de Buſſi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that thoſe orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himſelf with his Party; this I oppoſed, and on juſt grounds. From that moment, my army became diſguſted. Reduced ſingly to my own reſources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make Peace, with the loſs of half of my Dominions, and Three Crores and Thirty Thouſand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my loſſes Repreſentatives! What is paſt is paſt. I have cited theſe truths in order to apprize you, that if I ſhould declare War againſt your Enemies, I will not be deſerted, nor ſhall you have the power of making

Peace

Peace without my previous conſent, nor without including Myſelf and my People in the Treaty. For the ſecurity of our reciprocal friendſhip and good faith it is neceſſary to ſtipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my People are ignorant of the cuſtoms of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the cuſtoms of my Country, if one of the Citizens of either party ſhould violate the cuſtoms of the other, he ſhall be reprimanded immediately by his own ſuperior, without any interruption of the good underſtanding and harmony, which ought to ſubſiſt between good Allies. I inſert this clauſe, although Citizen Ripaud has aſſured me, that the obſervance of the moſt ſevere diſcipline and of reſpect for the Laws exiſts in the Republican Army: Mine ſhall always be conducted in the ſame manner. I require alſo that the Commanding Officer ſhall always conſult me on every meaſure which he may undertake for the deſtruction of our common Enemy, becauſe I am acquainted with the Country, its cuſtoms and manners. This is a reſervation that he cannot conſider as offenſive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can depoſit in the boſom of my Friends, the hatred which I bear againſt theſe oppreſſors of the human race. If you will aſſiſt me, in a ſhort time not an Engliſhman ſhall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it by your free negroes; with theſe new Citizens (much dreaded by the Engliſh) joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of theſe Villains. The ſprings which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the Engliſh; for every thing here rely on my diſcretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, ſhall be mine.* Now you are apprized of my deſigns, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promiſes which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to anſwer your letters, and I will give him a ſalary worthy of the ſituation which he holds near my perſon. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehenſions of being conſidered as a deſerter of his Country and of his Colours, (a laudable motive which intereſts me for his welfare.). I requeſt you to authorize him to remain in his preſent ſtation with me for the ſervice of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myſelf. *I detained him, nor did he conſent to remain till after much ſolicitation,* being extremely attached to the Iſland of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In caſe you ſhould conſent to my propoſitions, it is neceſſary that you ſhould know the extent of my power to aſſiſt the French Republic, and its army.

Article 1. I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coaſt, to victual both the Land and

Sea Forces, (European Liquors excepted) and I will furniſh all neceſſaries, ſuch as Flour, Rice, Meat, Wood, &c.

Article 2. I engage alſo to make advances of Money for all the wants of the Land and Sea equipments.

Article 3. I engage to provide all the Bullocks neceſſary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops, as well as the Bullocks, Camels, and Laſcars, for carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

Article 4. I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horſes for the Officers, of the Troops of the Republic.

Article 5. In caſe the French Army ſhould happen to be in want of Gunpowder, or other Ammunition, I engage to ſupply it.

Article 6. As ſoon as the French Army ſhall have diſembarked, I engage to march with my Troops; which ſhall in the firſt inſtance conſiſt of Thirty Thouſand Cavalry, and Thirty Thouſand Infantry and Artillery, well diſciplined, with Arms, Ammunition, and every thing neceſſary for the ſucceſs of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

Article 1. That the French Republic ſhall not, under any pretence whatever, conclude Peace, but with the Conſent of me and my people, nor without including us in ſuch Treaty.

Article 2. That as the Troops of the Republic will derive ſuch advantages from me, the Generals in command ſhall undertake nothing without firſt conſulting me, to enſure the ſucceſs of the common cauſe, and of our reſpective Armies.

Article 3. Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or ſhould I or my Troops come to the knowledge of any ſuch in the French Army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, ſhall cauſe him to be ſeized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendſhip; ſince engaged in the ſame cauſe, our intereſts are the ſame.

Article 4. As I propoſe to make the advances, and furniſh the neceſſary ſupplies of Money to the French Republic, both for the Land and the Sea Forces, it is juſt that I ſhould be reimburſed at the end of of the War, from the ſums of Money which may be taken from our common Enemy.

Article 5. Every capture made from our common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition, &c. &c. ſhall be equally divided at a fair valuation, fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

Article 6. As I have ſuffered greatly in ſupporting the cauſe of the French in the laſt War, when I loſt the beſt part

of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories, or Contributions, which I may be able to ſeize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they ſhall become mine by *right*, and that the Republican Troops ſhall have no pretenſions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Juſtice from my Brethren.

Article 7. If the fortune of War ſhall put us in poſſeſſion of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it, belonging to the Engliſh, ſhall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies ſhall be mine.

Article 8. I demand that all male and female Priſoners, as well Engliſh as Portugueſe, which ſhall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, ſhall be treated with Humanity, and with regard to their perſons, that they ſhall (their property becoming the Right of the Allies) be tranſported at our joint expence, out of India, to ſome place far diſtant from the Territories of the Allies.

Article 9. As the Towns, Ports, Forts, and Territories ſtipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they ſhall be garriſoned as they may fall into our hands, and the ſtipulations of that Article, ſhall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myſelf, with a diſcretion, if circumſtances require it, to blow up any Fort which may be deemed uſeleſs.

Article 10. In order to atchieve the conqueſt of the Engliſh and Portugueſe Poſſeſſions, and thoſe of their Allies, it is neceſſary that I ſhould be aſſiſted with from Five to Ten Thouſand Regular Troops or National Guards, and from Twenty-five to Thirty Thouſand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution;) ſelecting the moſt *ſubtle and beſt inſtructed* of them; *thoſe, in ſhort, who are likely to diſturb the peace in your own Colonies*; I will anſwer for our quick and eaſy ſucceſs.

Article 11. To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port eſſential for your Squadron and your Tranſports, it will be neceſſary to diſembark at my Port of Onore, ſituated in Latitude 14 35 N. and 70 Longitude.

Article 12. That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propoſitions, I requeſt, that after having fully conſidered them, you will diſpatch a Packet-Boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your deciſion as expeditiouſly as poſſible.—That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French Officer will be ſtationed at Mangalore, to afford the neceſſary aſſiſtance, and to adviſe me of your intentions. To avoid any ſurprize or doubt, the Ship, during the time ſhe may remain at anchor in the roads, ſhall hoiſt American Colours.

with the National Flag at the main-top-maſt head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpoſe. I am deſirous, and therefore particularly requeſt that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the cuſtoms of my Country.

Article 13. I depute four of my Chiefs who have proved themſelves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the Articles which I tranſmit to you; but ſhould you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I requeſt you to diſpatch three of my Chiefs in one of your beſt Veſſels for France, and to join with them ſome Citizen whom your wiſdom may ſelect, to guide and to adviſe them in France. I diſpatch theſe Chiefs for this expreſs purpoſe: They are charged with a Packet, and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot ſend my Ship thither without giving the Engliſh reaſon to ſuſpect ſome hoſtile deſigns on my part; if you ſend a Squadron, ſend with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and alſo my Ship, which I requeſt may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If, however, you think that the Ship cannot be coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will ſend the Ship back at the proper ſeaſon, with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

Article 14. We will commence hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh and Portugueſe; when, in caſe the Nizam and the Marattas ſhould join them, we will make war againſt them alſo, for it will then be neceſſary to ſubjugate them alſo, and to render them tributaries to us.

Theſe, Repreſentatives, are my intentions; do not let my attachment to your nation expoſe me to the ſame calamity which I formerly ſuffered; I entreat you to reflect well before you return an anſwer, or you may expoſe me to great anguiſh of heart, ſince I ſhall act according to the tenor of your anſwer. I offer up my vows for the ſucceſs of our enterprize, for the continuation of proſperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and for a ſpeedy anſwer. I ſwear an inviolable friendſhip for your nation.

(*Signed*)

A true Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

APPENDIX (B.) Nos. 2. & 3.

(No. 2.)

The 2d of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MALARTIQUE,

I ADDRESS to you as well as to your Repreſentatives and principal Chiefs, the aſſurances of my intentions, of my Friendſhip, in ſhort, of every ſentiment of my heart towards your Nation. I ſend four of my Chiefs to confirm theſe aſſurances verbally. I hope you will take my Propoſitions into conſideration, and ſend me an anſwer conformable to the deſire of my heart by the Packet-Boat, which I have requeſted you to diſpatch; I expect every thing from your zeal for your Country. Citizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wiſdom, which has preſerved your Colonies. Send me Troops, and I will divert the Engliſh from the idea of attacking you.

I requeſt you to ſend by the Packet-Boat a perſon qualified to write my Diſpatches in the French Language. Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and beſides is no Writer. I expect every thing from your wiſdom—I revere you.

Your Ally,

(*Signed*) [signature]

[Here followed a Repetition of the Addreſs and Articles, as in the preceding Number.]

(No. 3.)

Seringapatam, the 21ſt of April 1797; the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MANGALON,

SINCE I manifeſted my friendſhip in writing to you, my meſſengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be diſpleaſing to you.

The Nizam, an Ally of the Engliſh, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no proſpect of his recovery. He has four Children, who are diſputing the right of ſucceſſion; one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to ſucceed.

Sewoy Mah'doo Row, one of the Mahrattah Chiefs, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the Engliſh, is dead, and by a ſingular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the diſputed ſucceſſion has kindled a Civil War in that State. Delhi is thrown into confuſion, by the arrival

of

of Zeman Shah my Friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas, and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence.—Heaven ſeems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reaſon to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the Engliſh, who could not aſſiſt them, being fully employed in defending themſelves.

Whilſt a Civil War exiſts in the Mahratta and Nizam's Dominions, the Engliſh are not better ſituated, for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Doula) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced Hoſtilities againſt them, and with ſome advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three Sallies 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coaſt of Malabar they are attacked on every ſide, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the Taxes which they have impoſed.

On the Coaſt of Coromandel, from Maſulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongſt all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all aſſert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the Engliſh, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become deſperate.

I inform you of theſe events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we ſhall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendſhip.

(*Signed*)

P. S. General, I intreat your acceptance of a ſlight mark of the perſonal eſteem I entertain for you, it is a Weapon made in my Country, and which I requeſt you to accept with the ſame cordiality as I offer it to you.

(*Signed*)

A True Tranſlation, *G. G. Keble*,
French Tranſlator.

(No. 4.)

Seringapatam, the 21ſt of April 1797; *the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE I manifeſted my friendſhip in writing to you, my Meſſengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be diſpleaſing to you.

The

The Nizam, an Ally of the Engliſh, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no proſpect of his recovery. He has four Children, who are diſputing the right of ſucceſſion; one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to ſucceed.

Serwoy Mad'hoo Row, one of the great Marrattah Chiefs, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the Engliſh, is dead, and by a ſingular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the diſputed ſucceſſion has kindled a Civil War in that State. Delhi is thrown into confuſion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah, my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas, and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence.—Heaven ſeems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reaſon to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the Engliſh, who could not aſſiſt them, being fully employed in defending themſelves.

Whilſt a Civil War exiſts in the Marrattah and the Nizam's Dominions, the Engliſh are not better ſituated, for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced Hoſtilities againſt them, and with ſome advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes-Ram Ram, who has killed in three Sallies 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coaſt of Malabar they are attacked on every ſide, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and the taxes which they have impoſed.

On the Coaſt of Coromandel, from Maſulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongſt all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all aſſert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the Engliſh, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become deſperate.

I inform you of theſe events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we ſhall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendſhip.

(*Signed*) TIPPOO SAIB.

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab Ship, that great diſturbances prevail in Bengal; the arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow has made the Engliſh tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great conſternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Dowla) from joining Zemaun Shah; it appears that both theſe Princes are determined to be revenged of the Engliſh;

Engliſh; ſend me then Troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deſerve.

(*Signed*)

(A True Tranſlation,) *G. G. Keble*,
French Tranſlator.

(No. 5.)

The Iſle of France, the 26th January, 1798; the 6th Year of the Republic.

GENERAL,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the alliance with the French Republic, to take a ſolemn Oath under the Standard of the two Nations, and to perform this Ceremony according to your Cuſtoms; Therefore we addreſs this requeſt to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendſhip, and of the offenſive and defenſive Alliance, indiſſoluble. We requeſt you to aſſemble all the Officers and men neceſſary for this Ceremony, and in our preſence to draw up a written inſtrument to be ſigned by all parties preſent, ſealed with the Seal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our Enemies, and rejoice the two allied powers.

This is what we wiſh to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the moſt ſincere of your Servants,

(*Signed*) { ASSEN ALI KHAN,
{ MAHOMED HIBRAHIM.

A true Copy, by order of the Ambaſſadors,

(*Signed*) DEBAY, Interpreter.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 6.)

COPY of the Stipulations and Propoſals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambaſſadors Aſſen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Hibrahim, have diſpatched to Europe from the Iſle of France, by two Frigates which ſailed from thence on the 5th February, 1798, for eſtabliſhing an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French Republic, and for ſoliciting the aſſiſtance of France to ſubdue our common Enemy the Engliſh, and to drive them out of India, if poſſible.

The Prince engages to furniſh the whole French Army with the neceſſary Proviſions, ſuch as Rice, Meat, Ghee, &c. Spirituous Liquors he cannot ſupply; he will provide the French Army with Carriage

Carriage for the Officers and for their Baggage; he will alſo provide all Military Stores. Done at the Iſle of France the 4th of February, 1798.

A true Copy,
(Signed) DEBAY,

☐ *Seal of Aſſen Ali Cawn.*
☐ *Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim.*
☐ *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 7)

The Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Iſle of France, to Tippoo Sultaun.

SALUTATION and FRATERNITY.

YOUR Ambaſſadors have communicated to us your intention of forming, with the Colony of the Iſle of France, a Connection equally advantageous to both Nations.

We ſhall make every effort in our power to anſwer your Wiſhes.

We have communicated the object of your Embaſſy to the Legiſlative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic will apprize you of the ſteps which he has taken already, and of thoſe which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual Intereſts.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this Colony, either for internal Conſumption or Exportation; and we can ſupply you, in return, with all the Articles which the execution of your Military projects requires.

(Signed) FOUQUEREAUX, Preſident.
By order of the Colonial Aſſembly,
HAULNIER, Secretary.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 8)

The Iſle of France, the 21ſt February, 1798, *the 6th Year of the Republic.*

GENERAL,

MAY Health and Happineſs attend you.

It is known that we came hither with the expectation of finding a conſiderable Force, which we were informed was in this Iſland, and with which, upon the concluſion of an alliance with

with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your Enemies, who are alſo ours. You know that, had we been deputed to make the levies ourſelves, we ſhould have brought a ſupply of Money, and all that might be neceſſary for that purpoſe.

That we might not return empty handed, as we came, you have agreed to raiſe Volunteers for us; the ſmall force which you have offered cannot accompliſh the deſigns of our Prince; but even this inconſiderable force cannot be raiſed without money; all thoſe who offer to enliſt require money from us. We cannot enliſt them, it is contrary to our orders; ſuch, however, as chooſe to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their Pay ſhall be fixed by our Sovereign. Should this propoſal appear inconvenient, we requeſt you will ſend Ambaſſadors with us to adjuſt this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn on what terms the French now in his ſervice are entertained; thoſe who may embark afterwards ſhall be entertained on the ſame terms; and for this purpoſe our Prince will ſend Money with his Ambaſſadors: but it muſt be underſtood, that whether men are to be enliſted for his ſervice, or whether your troops are to be ſent to his aſſiſtance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We requeſt you to enable us to depart ſpeedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige

Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN.
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

A True Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambaſſadors by me the Interpreter.

(Signed) DEBAY.

☐ } *Seals of the Ambaſſadors.*
☐ }

☐ *Seal of Debay.*

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator

(No. 9.)

Iſle of France, the 27th February, 1798, 6th Year of the Republic.

TO THE AMBASSADORS.

GENTLEMEN,

I am of too ſincere a temper to ſuffer you to remain ignorant of the great diſſatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me. Your Sultaun deputed you to ſolicit our aid

on ſuch conditions as we might deem juſt, and not on thoſe which you now preſcribe to us.

The demands which I have propoſed to you within theſe few days were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whoſe orders he ſerved when a Captain of Grenadiers in the Battalion of the Regiment of the Iſle of France, which made a Campaign during the laſt War under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultaun; I therefore perſiſt in demanding, for all the Officers and Volunteers, the Pay and Proviſions ſtipulated in the laſt Statement which I tranſmitted to you.

The Pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the Pay which ought to be given now.

Thoſe who at that period received 150 Rupees per Month, now demand 600.

You do not chooſe to take Surgeons; you ſhall not have them; but your Maſter will not be ſatisfied with your conduct on this article.

The Officers and Volunteers who are to accompany you, ſhall not make a journey of 500 leagues to aſcertain what pay Tippoo Sultaun may chooſe to fix for them; I ſhall order them not to diſembark, until Tippoo Sultaun ſhall have ſatisfied them that he will allow the pay and proviſions which I propoſe to him.

We have not ſought you, you come to ſolicit our aid; you ought, therefore, to ſubmit to the conditions which I propoſe to you; they are juſt and reaſonable.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed) MALARTIC,

GOVERNOR GENERAL.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 10.)

Iſle of France, Port North Weſt, the 18th Ventoſe, 6th Year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible, anſwering to the 8th March, 1798, *O. S.*

The Governor General of the Iſles of France, and of La Reunion, To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

CITIZEN James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this Government, being deſirous of obtaining a Perwannah from your Highneſs, for the purpoſe of being employed in the Factory which you propoſe to eſtabliſh in this Iſland: Permit me to requeſt your favour towards him, and the grant of the office which he ſolicits.

Citizen

Citizen Pitcher bears the beſt reputation here; his morals are good, his integrity unblemiſhed, and his temper tractable; he is beſides intelligent, active, and laborious.

Your Ambaſſadors, who have ſeen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of ſome ſervice, will confirm to you all the advantageous teſtimonies which I feel much pleaſure in rendering to the character of Citizen Pitcher.

I ſhall be extremely obliged, Prince, by the attention you may be pleaſed to pay to my recommendation.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 11.)

Iſle of France, the 14th Ventoſe, the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 4th of March, 1798.

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY,

COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE IN THE IND'AN SEAS,

TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SULTAUN IN HIS TERRITORIES.

PRINCE TIPPOO,

YOUR Ambaſſadors, Aſſen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they poſſeſſed your confidence, and that you deſired that France ſhould ſend you Troops in order that you might declare War againſt the Engliſh, the oppreſſors of India. *I am extremely concerned that the naval force under my command, is not at preſent ſufficiently conſiderable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make ſuch a diverſion as might forward your intereſts, but if I ſhould be reinforced as I expect, I ſhall be very eager to ſeek our common Enemies, and to aſſiſt you in their reduction. Previous to the arrival of your Ambaſſadors, I had addreſſed the Government of my Country in Europe, on the neceſſity of expediting this meaſure, and the day ſubſequent to their arrival, I diſpatched two Frigates to France with the new propoſals which you offer. It is to be regretted that you did not ſooner apprize us of your favourable diſpoſition.*

Prince Tippoo, your Ambaſſadors have exerted great zeal for your ſervice, but unfortunately we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our Colony: your Ambaſſadors having however informed me of your wiſh to have ſome well inſtructed Officers to form your Marine, I haſtened to ſend you Captain Dubuc, who commands a veſſel in the ſervice of France, and ſix other Officers

Officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favour, and who, I hope, will anſwer your views by their good conduct, and their naval ſkill.

Your Ambaſſadors having teſtified an anxious wiſh to return to you as ſpeedily as poſſible, I have given them one of my beſt Frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermitte, a diſtinguiſhed Officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation. *(Signed)* SERCEY.
REAR ADMIRAL.

(A true Tranſlation)
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 12.)

Copy of a Letter from GENERAL COSSIGNY *to the Ambaſſadors of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, at the moment of their Departure.*

I BEG leave to offer my apologies to the Ambaſſadors of the Padſha, my ill health has prevented me from paying them a viſit, but I ſhould have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propoſe to write, which I deſire they will tranſcribe for the purpoſe of tranſmitting to the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun.

I aſſure the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun of my reſpect and devotion. *I give him my word that I faithfully tranſmitted, at the time when I received them, his propoſitions and his letter to the French Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate; agreeably alſo to his recommendation, I obſerved the greateſt ſecrecy, that he might not be committed with the Engliſh, and becauſe the French Government itſelf is not in the habit of publiſhing the ſecrets of its operations.*

The proof that the propoſitions of Tippoo Sultaun have been received is, that they have remained ſecret even in France; perhaps it is not convenient for France to ſend an expedition to India, as it muſt depend upon the proſpect of Peace, more or leſs diſtant, with the Engliſh: But I aſſure the Padſha, that he will have no reaſon to repent of this firſt ſtep, nor of the confidence he has repoſed in me.

France, I am certain, will always conſider the Padſha as one of its moſt faithful Allies: His Vakeel and I have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French Government of the true intereſts of the Padſha: Intereſts which we conſider as neceſſarily blended with thoſe of the French Nation in India. I hope the time will come when Tippoo Sultaun will be convinced that I have ſerved him on this occaſion, with the ſame zeal, as when I was near his perſon.

Peter Monneron is no more; the Padſha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is ſtill ignorant of it: He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has ſent to this place a copy of the letters of Peter Monneron: *it is therefore Tippoo who has publiſhed his own ſecret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the conſequences.*

I do not write to the Padſha, as my health, and the Gout, which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wiſh, and becauſe he has not thought proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confeſs, that I ſhould be very ſorry to have my letters returned in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. *All the letters which I have at various times written to Tippoo Sultaun, as well as thoſe which he has perſonally written to me, I have conſtantly forwarded to the French Government; the letters have always been, and will continue to remain ſecret, becauſe his intereſt, and that of the French Nation requires it.*

I muſt again repeat my apologies to the Ambaſſadors of the Padſha, if my ill health ſhould prevent me from ſeeing them before their departure from this Colony, for I ſhould have had the ſtrongeſt deſire to become acquainted with them, and to have converſed with them, reſpecting the Padſha; their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their diſcretion, and the good conduct obſerved by them here, during the courſe of the Embaſſy with which they were entruſted by the Prince, inſpired me with a very great deſire to know them.—It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with diſtinction and dignity, the honourable poſt which they occupied here for the intereſts of their Maſter, and to have acquired the general eſteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this Iſland, by their wiſdom, their prudence, and diſcretion, in the Miſſion with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themſelves with that good ſenſe and dignity, becoming the Ambaſſadors of a great Prince, from whole juſtice they have every reaſon to expect a favourable reception. I beg them to accept my beſt wiſhes for their health, and the ſucceſs of their voyage.

I am perſuaded that they will uſe their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in ſupport of the Memorial which my Nephew Lahauſſe La Louviere has addreſſed to him, as well as the requeſt made by him to the Prince. His Memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the Intereſts of the Padſha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more requeſt them to aſſure the Prince, that I ſhall always take the greateſt intereſt in his glory, and that I am anxious

anxious that the ſucceſs and name of ſo great a Sovereign ſhould be extended throughout the univerſe.

(*Signed*) GENERAL COSSIGNY, *at his Houſe, the* 14*th Ventoſe, 6th Year, correſponding with the* 5*th of March* 1798.

A true Tranſlation.

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 13.)

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OUR COUNTRY, HONOUR, AND LIBERTY.

Head Quarters, Iſle of France, the 4*th March* 1798, *the* 6*th Year of the French Republic.*

MAGALLON, GENERAL OF A DIVISION, TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

I RECEIVED the Letter with which you honoured me; ſickneſs prevented me from attending the various conferences which your Ambaſſadors held with the Governor General, on the ſubject of the Miſſion with which you had charged them. *I have however no doubt, that the French Republic will ſoon learn and joyfully partake your overtures of friendſhip and alliance.*

I ſhould have been glad if the ſtate of the French force at this time in India had allowed me in perſon to have aſſured you of the friendſhip of the Republic, and to have participated in the glory of your arms againſt *our common Enemy*, but the actual ſtate of affairs deprives me of that double honour.

I intreat you, Prince, to accept my wiſhes for the proſperity of your arms, and the Continuation of your Glory.

(*Signed*) MAGALLON.

(A true Tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 14.)

To the Great Prince, Tippoo Sultaun Bacha, at his Court of Seringapatam.

GREAT PRINCE,

A FRENCHMAN, whoſe name is not unknown to you, and who wiſhes to be uſeful to the generous Ally of his Nation, avails himſelf with eagerneſs of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambaſſadors, Huſſein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himſelf to your remembrance.

I had the honour to write to you from Pondicherry in the month of September 1792, encloſing the Manifeſt of the

Cargo of my Ship the Phœnix, and I informed Governor Defresne that I proposed going to Mangalore, for the express purpose of landing a quantity of beautiful and excellent Grenadier Fusees, intended for you.—That General observed to me, that I ran the risque of being searched and detained by the English, but when he saw that I was firmly resolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumstance has afforded me the inestimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preserve.

Your Minister Asheruff Ali Khan arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the Fusees, and was satisfied with them: I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 Rupees upon Brown of Mahé, who gave me a bill on another person, and I have not yet received payment, but it is no longer your Highness who is responsible to me for the amount.

Being a Representative of the People of the Isle of France, I had the happiness of being President of the Committee of Public Safety, when your Ambassadors landed in this Colony, and I was the first to testify to them the satisfaction we felt, at receiving amongst us the Subjects of an Allied Prince, to whom we are sincerely attached. But if our happiness was great for a moment, our grief was profound to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud as to our forces on this island. The only reinforcement which has been sent to us from France since the commencement of the War is one Battalion, which we have sent to Batavia to assist the Dutch in the preservation of that place: this we did in return for the assistance which we had drawn from thence in Money, Provisions, and Naval Stores: for you must know, Great Prince, that our own resources are sufficient for our support, and we have sworn to bury ourselves under the ruins of our Island, rather than see our Enemies the possessors of it.

I often had the pleasure of visiting your Ambassadors, and I succeeded in relieving them from the painful situation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their Mission; I encouraged them by saying, that you could not desire impossibilities; and that having done every thing in their power, their conscience ought to be at ease. You know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an Agent who has used every effort, although without success, has still a claim to the gratitude of those who granted him their confidence.

If Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely successful, if your wishes have not been accomplished, it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate circumstances of the times; but I swear by the sacred name of Honour, that they have used

uſed every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themſelves like ſubjects truly attached and faithful to their Maſter.

The conferences were conducted at the Government Houſe with the Generals, and three Repreſentatives of the Colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your Envoys were always deſirous that nothing ſhould be made public but what could not poſſibly be concealed; and I may venture to aſſure you, Great Prince, that we have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the correct and becoming conduct obſerved by them during their reſidence here; it was ſuch as was to be expected from the honour of their character and from your Ambaſſadors. They obſerved, that the allowances fixed for the different Ranks were too great; and that the French in the Camp of Lally are not ſo highly paid; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarraſſment on that point, by permitting the French to return, ſhould you not be ſatisfied with what has been concluded here.

The ſituation of your Envoys was critical; they found themſelves in a ſtate of ſuſpence, deſirous of being uſeful to their Maſter, but at the ſame time apprehenſive of incurring his diſpleaſure: To have refuſed theſe ſuccours, though trifling, would have been a confeſſion that you would not ſacrifice a ſmall ſum of money. This, I think, would have been impolitic, not only with reſpect to the preſent, but alſo to future times: beſides, it is neceſſary to make ſome diſtinction in favour of thoſe who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to ſerve as Volunteers in a Country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing leſs than our great deſire to ſerve you would have induced us to permit thoſe Citizens to leave the Colony during War, particularly as ſome of them are experienced Soldiers, who poſſeſs a knewledge of their profeſſion, and are therefore a loſs to us: but there is no merit in obligations which coſt nothing.

Permit me, Great Prince, to converſe a moment with you. My love for my Country, my attachment to its Allies, particularly to the deſerving Son of the renowned Hyder Alli, and *my well founded hatred of the Engliſh, or rather of their Government; all this, I ſay, ſhall convince you that I ſhall ſay nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true intereſts.*

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Aſia? Nothing is more eaſily underſtood. It is the dark policy of the Engliſh, their Machiavelian principles, which have ſubjected ſo many nations to their yoke, and rendered them the oppreſſors of Aſia.

There is ſtill time, however, to cruſh this ambitious Nation; but it is neceſſary that the Court of Poonah—the Soobah of the Decan—the Tartars—the Rajah of Travancore—all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soobahs, that all the Chiefs of Aſia, in ſhort, ſhould unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel thoſe

haughty Engliſh: but it is abſolutely neceſſary that the alliance ſhould be founded on good faith, and that it ſhould be ſkilfully formed; in order that the Princes, whoſe forces are inconſiderable, may not find themſelves overpowered, in conſequence of a want of concert between the parties; but when the plan ſhall have been properly arranged, and when the Engliſh ſhall find themſelves aſſailed from every Quarter of Aſia, their deſtruction will be inevitable. You have been at War with all the Princes of Aſia, you muſt now become their Friend, and prove to them, by the propoſals you make, that you are really willing to become ſuch. One Prince muſt not aggrandiſe himſelf at the expence of another; but it is proper that thoſe who groan under the bondage of the Engliſh ſhould be emancipated, and that each individual ſhould participate in their ſpoils, in proportion to the aid which he ſhall furniſh, as well as to his local poſition. I will repeat, that if the alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting Parties ſhall find his intereſt in it, the engagements will be obſerved; but ſhould it prove otherwiſe, ſhould any one of the contracting Parties be injured, he will obſerve his engagements no longer than until ſome circumſtance or favourable event ſhall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If, fortunately, *we ſhould receive Troops from Europe, which we can diſpoſe of in your favour; if the Commiſſion with which the Naval and Military Generals of the Colony have entruſted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the Commander of the Frigate which carries your Diſpatches to the French Government, and the latter Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, ſent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as poſſible; I ſay, if this Deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand the means of avenging yourſelf, by puniſhing thoſe who have cauſed you to be betrayed by your own ſubjects; and of recovering that inheritance of which you have been in part deprived, becauſe the Princes of Aſia, who took up arms againſt you, were not ſenſible, that in proportion as the Engliſh became powerful, they would furniſh the powers of the Eaſt with Arms againſt each other.*

The difference of Religion has often prevented Alliances which would have proved advantageous to diverſe Nations; but theſe falſe principles have diſappeared. Philoſophy and Reaſon have ſilenced Prejudice, and the ſame State in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calviniſt, and the Lutheran Churches: the Man who adores the Creator, and offers up vows which are ſincere, and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveneſs.

The diſpoſitions of the Soubah of the Decan are known to you, as are alſo thoſe of the Mahrattah and Tartar States. I think

I may

I may venture to assure you, that the good Prince Ram Rajah of Travancore is tired of the oppression of the English: Raman Kesvin, his Prime Minister, would, I conceive, be well disposed to act against these Despots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he consented to send away Migot de la Combe, who commanded his troops at Parour, as well as the other French Officers who commanded his Battalions. The interests of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you should propose to him an alliance; that all resentment should cease; and that your ancient feuds should be extinguished and forgotten for ever: But above all, Great Prince, conduct the negotiation in such a manner that the English may not suspect it; for otherwise, this Prince will be totally crushed, and the English, in despoiling him, will increase their means of acting against you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brightest days of my life will be that on which I shall hear that, by reuniting with the Princes of Asia, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the English in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankness will be pleasing to you, or whether you may not consider my observations as officious, but of this I am certain, that my anxious wish is, that you may make great conquests from the English, and that by this success you may be enabled to render your people and yourself happy. This is the sincere prayer of a true Frenchman, who is, with esteem and respect,

Great Prince,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

Isle of France, the 15th Ventose, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, or the 5th of March, 1798, *Old Stile.*

A true Translation.

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

(No. 15.)

COPY. *Isle of France, Port North West, the 17th Ventose, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 7th March,* 1798, *Old Stile.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

I RECEIVED on the 20th January last (Old Stile) your letter under date the 9th October, 1797, *which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your service, and two Ambassadors, to confer with me respecting the state of your Affairs, and that I might place the*

greateſt confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambaſſadors afterwards delivered to me your Memorandum of Propoſals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an Alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French, and by which you offer to entertain, at your own expence, as long as the War in India ſhall laſt, the troops they may be able to ſend you.

Not thinking myſelf authorized by my powers to conclude this Alliance with you, I immediately diſpatched two Frigates to France with your propoſitions to the Executive Directory; I have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but that they will take your propoſal into their moſt ſerious conſideration; and I am perſuaded that they will ſend you as ſpeedily as poſſible the ſuccours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpoſe of attacking your enemies, who are alſo the enemies of the French Republic.

In the mean time, and whilſt waiting the arrival of theſe ſuccours, I diſpatch the Prudenſe Frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermitte, to convey back your Ambaſſadors and their Suite, with the Officers, Surgeons, and Volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two Iſlands for your Service.

I have annexed to this letter,

1. The Roll of the Officers compoſing the Marine Eſtabliſhment, whom you were deſirous of having to command your Ships, and to form Seamen for you.

2. The Roll of the Land Officers, of the Surgeons, and of the Volunteers.

Theſe Liſts exhibit the reſpective Ranks of the Officers.

You will alſo receive with this letter the monthly Pay Tables of the allowances to be given, independently of the appointments and proviſions for each Rank, and for every perſon who ſhall enter your Territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your Ambaſſadors and myſelf, and ſigned by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your Ambaſſadors, but I could not perſuade them to undertake to ſign the treaty; they aſſured me that you would moſt unqueſtionably agree to my demand, and that the Appointments and Pay of the Troops, as well as the Eſtabliſhment and Proviſions which I had requeſted, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwiſe, I authorize all the Officers, Volunteers, and others, to avail themſelves of the return of the Frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to theſe Iſlands.

I muſt alſo premiſe, that it is my intention that they ſhall at times be at liberty to quit your Territories; and I therefore requeſt you will give orders that they may be furniſhed with the neceſſary means, that every aſſiſtance and protection

be

be granted to them, and that they may not be ſubjected to any hindrance or moleſtation on the part of your ſubjects.

The Eſtabliſhment of the Factory which you are anxious to have in this Iſland, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourſelf more cloſely with the French, preſenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to eſtabliſh it whenever you may think proper. The two Muſſelmans and the Frenchman whom you propoſe to ſend for that purpoſe, will eaſily find a commodious houſe for their reception. They ſhall be under the protection of Government, and they ſhall enjoy all the privileges uſually granted to ſuch Eſtabliſhments.

I muſt now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambaſſadors, and the anxiety they have always ſhewn to execute punctually the commiſſion with which you had entruſted them; I am happy to render them this juſtice, which they on every account deſerve.

Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the letters with which they were entruſted, for the Repreſentatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and ſtrenuouſly ſolicited the diſpatch of a conſiderable force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their inſtructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.

After having for ſome time heſitated to accept of the inconſiderable aſſiſtance in men which was offered to them, your Ambaſſadors determined to receive it upon the ſolemn aſſurances which I gave them, to diſpatch to you not only ſuch Troops as might arrive from France, but alſo thoſe from this iſland, who might hereafter reſolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambaſſadors having likewiſe ſolicited me, with great earneſtneſs, to cement the alliance exiſting between the French and yourſelf, by a formal oath, I informed them that as this alliance ſtill remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory and the Legiſlative Body of the French Republic had alone a right to renew the confirmation.

In ſhort, I can only give you advantageous teſtimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themſelves, I can aſſure you, with the moſt perfect honour and propriety, *and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your intereſts the conſiderable force which you had directed them to obtain.*

They will tell you, that I publiſhed a Proclamation, which has been ſent into all the Cantons of this Iſland for the purpoſe of raiſing Volunteers.

They will inform you, that a Veſſel has been diſpatched to the Iſland of La Reunion, for the ſame purpoſe.

They will inform you likewiſe, that a general Embargo has been laid on all the Veſſels in this Port, in order that none might

ſail

ſail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Preneuſe Frigate, which conveys your Ambaſſadors back to your territories.

I thought it neceſſary to adopt this laſt mentioned meaſure, leſt the Engliſh, our common enemy, ſhould be apprized of the part which you ſeem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the ſupply of men which I have ſent to you.

In conſequence of the requeſt made to me by your Ambaſſadors, I ſend ſix Caſes, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, containing Garden Trees, Plants of the Iſle of France, and Drawings of different Flowers, with two Flaſks, each containing a Nutmeg full blown, an object of much curioſity in Natural Hiſtory. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the account of theſe articles, under my ſignature, has been delivered to your Ambaſſadors.

I conclude my letter by requeſting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I ſhall write to you.

Believe not ſo readily thoſe who deceive you. Endeavour by every means in your power to point out to the Marattahs their true intereſts, by ſatisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindoſtan and to all the Nabobs of Bengal; tell them that your enemies are alſo theirs, *and that the time is come to rid yourſelves of your common enemy.*

Make ſacrifices of money; pay your army well; and give money to the Marattahs.

Of what uſe to you is money? A great reputation is ſuperior to every thing.

Your courage, and the reſources of your genius, are known to me; both will every where attend the ſon of the Great Hyder Ally Khan; you are deſtined to ſurpaſs even his fame.

Write to me ſometimes; why have you delayed ſo long to give me an account of yourſelf; you cannot have received falſe reports. I know however that much has been ſaid to you of the Legiſlative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

The beneficence of the French Republic, its policy, and particularly its deſire to perpetuate friendſhip with your Government, and to confirm the harmony which has ever ſubſiſted between you and the French, will induce it to ſend troops to India.

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a tranſlation in French, in Engliſh, or in Portugueſe.

I am your moſt zealous and moſt attached Servant,

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Marine. Statement of the pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, who enter into the ſervice of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Diſtinction of Rank.	Pay per Month, independently of the eſtabliſhment fixed by Law.
To a Captain of a Ship, or Captain of the Port,	2000 Rupees.
To each Lieutenant of a Ship,	500
To each Enſign of a Ship,	300
To the Maſter of the Port,	250
To the Ship Builder,	200

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Iſles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Eſtabliſhments to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do hereby determine the preſent rates of the pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, to be obſerved in all reſpects.

Done at Port North Weſt, in the Iſle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

COPY.

MARINE. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Colonial. Liſt of the Officers and Maſters who enter into the ſervice of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

THEIR NAMES.	THEIR RANK.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Captain.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire,	Lieutenants.
Sainjennait,	Lieutenants.
Jacques Barthe,	Enſigns.
Jacques Roberts,	Enſigns.
Pierre Filletaz,	Enſigns.
Pierre Petit,	Enſigns.
Jacques Dudemaine,	Enſigns.
Michel Lelée, of L'Orient,	Maſter of the Port.
Jacques Mulet, of Bourdeaux,	Ship Builder.

Certified as true by us, Governor General of the Iſles of France and La Reunion, at Port North Weſt, the 7th of March 1798, the 6th year of the French Republic.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A true Copy,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

COLONIAL.

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Rates of the pay of the Volunteers of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Diſtinction of Rank.	Pay per Month of the Volunteers, independent of Proviſions which are to be furniſhed them.
To the Chief of Brigade, commanding,	2000 Rupees.
To each Chief of a Legion	1800
To each Chief of a Battalion	1500
To each Captain of Infantry and Cavalry	500
To each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant	300
To the Bearer of the Colours	60
To each Serjeant-Major and Serjeant	50
To each Corporal	40
To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry	28
To each Drummer	22
To each Surgeon	500

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Iſles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Eſtabliſhments eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do here determine the preſent rates of the pay of Volunteers of all Ranks, to be obſerved in all reſpects.

Done at Port North Weſt, in the Iſle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 16.)

The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, commanding the Frigate La Preneuſe, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.

SOVEREIGN PRINCE,

Having been diſpatched from the Iſle of France, by Admiral Sercey, Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, on ſervice in the Indian ſeas, to bring back to one of your ports your ambaſſadors Aſſen Ally Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripoux, to the Government of the Iſle of France, I have the honour to announce to you my arrival this day, the 25th of April, in the Roads of Mangalore, with your ambaſſadors, and the Frenchmen whom General Malartic has ſent to you, under the orders of M. Chapuis, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I ſhould

I ſhould felicitate myſelf the more on having been ſelected for this honourable commiſſion, did not the approach of the ſtormy ſeaſon oblige me to haſten my departure, and deprives me of the honor of preſenting to you, in perſon, the aſſurances of my reſpect and attachment.

I have requeſted Aſſen-Alli-Khan, who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embaſſy, to expreſs to you my zeal for your ſervice, and at the ſame time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged ſo ſoon to depart.

With as much juſtice as pleaſure I can aſſure your Majeſty, that your Ambaſſadors, during the fifty days they have been on board my ſhip, have rendered themſelves conſpicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the ſtation with which you have inveſted them, and that their quitting my ſhip, as well as their departure from the Iſle of France, has been the cauſe of regret to thoſe friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wiſh you greater happineſs, than to poſſeſs many ſubjects as faithful, and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious to evince my zeal to ſerve you, and to procure you the means of correſponding with my government before the approaching monſoon, I have the honour to acquaint you, that in fifteen or eighteen days at furtheſt, I may poſſibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps ſail for the Iſle of France, you might by that period honour me with your anſwer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Iſle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honour to make a demand for the ſame.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ſhip, at your Government of Mangalore, to whomſoever you may pleaſe to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be poſſible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my Government to you, of which they will acquit themſelves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honour to obſerve to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furtheſt your coaſt will no longer be ſafe, I offer my ſervices, and confine my requeſt to that period; for, when it is paſſed, I ſhall be under the abſolute neceſſity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be ſerviceable to you with my Government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you which could prove advantageous to you as well as to the Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to ſerve you.

As for the reſt, rely on my zeal and good wiſhes for your ſervice, and accept, with the ſentiments of my lively reſpect and attachment to your intereſts, the ardent prayers which I addreſs to heaven for the triumph of your arms, and the ſplendour of your government.

I have the honour to be, with a devotion which knows no bounds,

Your Majeſty's moſt attached and zealous ſervant,

(Signed) L'HERMITTE,

Captain in the Navy, commanding the Preneuſe.

A true Tranſlation,

G. G. Kible, French Tranſlator.

(No. 17.)

The Commander in Chief of the Forces ſent by the French Government with the Portuguese Legion, The Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PRINCE,

I haſten to announce to your Majeſty my arrival in your Kingdom, and that of the French Officers and Volunteers ſent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the muſter-roll annexed.

Your Majeſty will obſerve that among the volunteers, there are about twenty ſoldiers of colour, of different nations and caſtes, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the Artillery.

You will there obſerve the Chief of a Legion, poſſeſſing every military qualification for filling with diſtinction the ſtation of Commander in Chief, and two Officers of Artillery, with whom I hope you will be ſatisfied.

I flatter myſelf that your Majeſty will afford an opportunity to the military which the French government already has ſent, and may hereafter ſend you, of ſhewing that they never will make any diſtinction between the ſervice of a Prince, whoſe alliance we ſo highly eſteem and appreciate, and the ſervice of their country.

I have the honour to inform your Majeſty, that I have found here almoſt all the aſſiſtance which I could deſire for my Troops.

The zeal and activity ſhewn by the Commandant of Mangalore in the diſembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well-deſerved commendation which General Malartic has expreſſed to your Majeſty, of your Ambaſſadors Aſſen Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct on every occaſion at the Iſle of France, on the paſſage, and particularly during the action which we had

had in Tellicherry Roads, with two Engliſh ſhips, mounting 52 Guns, having on board the officers of a regiment, a battalion of Sepoys, and two ſtandards, all which we captured and diſpatched to the Iſle of France, has merited our general eſteem.

I have the honour to expreſs to your Majeſty the extreme deſire which I feel to preſent my homage to you in perſon, and to communicate all the details reſpecting the miſſion with which the French Government has entruſted me; and alſo to aſſure you, that I ſhall ſeize every opportunity of proving to you, that your Intereſts and your Glory ſhall henceforth be conſidered by me as united with thoſe of my Country.

I requeſt your Majeſty will enable me to proceed to your preſence as ſoon as poſſible, and iſſue your orders that the detachment with the baggage, which is conſiderable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myſelf hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honour to be reſpectfully,
SOVEREIGN PACHA,
Your moſt obedient,
and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) CHAPPUIS.

The Commander in Chief, ſent by the French Government.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 18.)

The Captain of the ſhips of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, appointed by the Government to the chief command of the naval force acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I unite with General Chappuis in apprizing your Majeſty of my arrival, and of that of my officers diſpatched by Generals Malartic and Sercey to ſerve under your orders.

We have no wiſh but to convince your Majeſty of the zeal and fidelity with which we ſhall act in every ſervice which can contribute to your glory, and to the ſucceſs of your arms.

The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your auguſt father, has received your embaſſy to the Iſle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you that the reſpective intereſts of the two nations will be conſidered as one; and we are eſpecially deputed to your Majeſty, for the purpoſe of renewing and conſolidating that friendſhip and harmony which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.

The

The near approach of the rainy ſeaſon renders it neceſſary that your Majeſty ſhould give orders for our journey to your preſence with our baggage as ſpeedily as poſſible, that we may incur no riſk of delay in our miſſion.

I encloſe a return of the officers under my command; it ſeems adviſable that they ſhould remain at Mangalore until your naval eſtabliſhment ſhall be fixed by the report which I ſhall have the honour to ſubmit to you, with regard to the ſituation of the coaſt and harbour of Mangalore; and in the mean time, you ſhould iſſue orders to the Governor of that place, to ſupply them with every thing neceſſary, until your final pleaſure ſhall be known.

I have brought a port-maſter and a ſhip-builder, both well qualified for their reſpective departments; I have alſo with me a maſter carpenter, and a marine cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter without paying a tribute of praiſe to your Ambaſſadors Haſſein Ally Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim; their duty could not have been more faithfully diſcharged; the Prince may be deemed happy who has ſuch zealous and faithful ſubjects. I feel a particular pleaſure in rendering this juſtice to their merit; with General Chappuis I ſhall relate more particularly to your Majeſty, their exertions in ſoliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Iſle of France for your glory and intereſts.

I have the honour to be very reſpectfully,
Sovereign Pacha,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) DUBUC, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding a Naval Force.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

Return of the Naval Officers of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, ſent by the Generals Malartic and Sercey, for the ſervice of the ſovereign Prince Tippoo.

Viz.

M. M. Dubuc, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, and commanding the Naval Force.

M. M.
St. Genes,
Barth,
La Rabinais, } Lieuts. in the French Navy.

M. M.
Filletas, Acting Marine Major.

M. M.
Petit,
Dudemaine } Midſhipmen in the French Navy.

Lelee,

Lelee, Maſter Director of the works of the Port.
Merlet, Ship Builder and Carpenter.
Beſſiere, Marine Cadet.
Francois Robert, Carpenter.
Eleven Perſons, attached to the Marine.

Mangalore, the 28th April 1798.

(Signed) FILLIETAZ,
Major of Marine.

Atteſted by me, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding the Naval Force.

(Signed) DUBUC.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 19.)

Copy of the Queſtions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar.

1.

We requeſt you to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey, have ſent you to the Pacha, as Ambaſſadors from them; when we are informed on this point, you ſhall be introduced according to your Dignity, and our Cuſtoms.

2.

We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey, have ſent you to ſerve the Pacha, you ſhall be received as Men of diſtinction, according to our Cuſtoms.

3.

We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if you have full powers to tranſact buſineſs with the Durbar; and at the ſame time to ſerve the Pacha; you ſhall then be received and introduced as Men of diſtinction, according to our Cuſtoms.

In the Camp of the Pacha, this 20th June 1798, *O. S.*

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

The French Generals having nothing more at heart, than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, the Explanations and Information, which it is in their power to afford as to the dignity and the object of their Miſſion, anſwer to the firſt Queſtion,

1.

That the Governor General Malartic, repreſenting the French Republic, in his Government of the Iſle of France, has diſpatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has alſo Rear Admiral Sercey, to repreſent them at the Court of the Pacha.

2.

The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have ſent us to ſerve the Pacha in Arms, according to our reſpective Ranks and Profeſſions.

3.

We have full power and authority, in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the Generals, who repreſent the Republic in the Iſle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two Nations, which is to ſerve as the fundamental baſis for all the great objects which we may have to propoſe; and all our Treaties ſhall be preſented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1ſt Thermidor, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, correſponding with the 20th June 1798, O. S.

The Generals of the French Republic.

(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

*** In the original, theſe queſtions were written in the Perſian language, in a ſeparate column, oppoſite to the French.

(No. 20.)

Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.

The Commander in Chief Dubuc, 2000 Rupees * per Month, out of which he will leave 500 Rupees, in the hands of the Sercar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1500 Rupees per Month.

Lieutenants	Rs. 250
Midſhipmen	200
Maſter of the Port	150
Builder	125
Carpenter	50
The Marine Cadet, Beſſiere	50

* Of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 Rupees per Month.

Settled the 8th July 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief.

I accept for the preſent 1500 Rupees per Month, payable immediately, with a promiſe from the Pacha *to pay me* 2000 *on my return from Europe, after having executed the Commiſſion with which he charges me.*

The 8th July 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A true Tranſlation,

G. G. *Keble*, French Tranſlator.

APPENDIX (B.) No. 21.

(No. 21)

I HAVE received from the Sircar Coudadad the ſum of two houſand ſeven hundred ighty-one Behader Pagodas, and five anams, in the following manner, that is to ſay:

	Pagod.	Bader.
Eight Months due to Debay - - - - - -	171	
Six Months in advance - - - - - - -	128½	
Six Months to General Dubuc - - - - -	1928	1
Six Months to Filletas - - - - - - -	385	10
One Month to the Marine, as follows:		
One Lieutenant - - - - - - - - - -	53	8
One Midſhipman - - - - - - - - - -	42	12
One Maſter of the Port - - - - - - -	32	2
One Builder - - - - - - - - - - -	26	11
One Carpenter - - - - - - - - - -	10	11
Total Behader Pagodas	2781	5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July 1798.

DUBUC,

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every officer or other perſon belonging to the Marine, who ſhall not diſcharge his Duty punctually and with ſkill, ſhall be diſmiſſed and ſent back.

(Signed) DUBUC,

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A true Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 22.)

The Circar Coudadad to the Executive Directory, repreſenting the French Republic, one and indiviſible, at Paris.

IN the name of that friendſhip which the Circar Coudadad and the ſubjects of the Circar vow to the French Republic, which friendſhip and alliance ſhall endure as long as the ſun and moon ſhine in the heavens, and which ſhall be ſo ſolid, that the moſt extraordinary events ſhall neither break nor diſunite them.

The Engliſh, jealous of the connexion and friendſhip which for ſo long a time has ſubſiſted between my Circar and France, ſome years ago united againſt me with the Mahrattas, the Nizam Ali Khan, and my other enemies; and declared a war as odious as unjuſt, which laſted ſeveral years, and of which the reſult was ſo fatal that it coſt me three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in money, and my fineſt provinces.

The Republic is certainly not ignorant of any of theſe unfortunate circumſtances, nor of the many efforts I made to diſpute inch by inch the poſſeſſion of that country which at laſt I was obliged to relinquiſh to our common enemy. I ſhould not have been driven to ſuch cruel ſacrifices, had I been aided by my ancient allies the French, who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway, the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the Engliſh from their rich poſſeſſions in India.

Theſe ſentiments, with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Iſle of France through the organ of two Ambaſſadors, from whom I have had the great ſatisfaction of receiving ſuch an anſwer as I deſired, together with the Republican flag, by the hands of Chappuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a Ship, who alſo brought with them the inconſiderable ſuccour of officers and men with which circumſtances permitted General Malartic and Rear Admiral Sercey to ſupply me.

I retain with me the firſt of theſe officers, and ſend the ſecond to you as my Ambaſſador, who, in requeſting your alliance, offenſive and defenſive, will, I truſt, obtain ſuch a reinforcement of troops as, joined to mine, may enable me to attack and annihilate for ever our common enemies in Aſia.

I ſend you my ſtandard (which, united with that of the Republic, will ſerve as a baſis for the alliance into which our reſpective nations are about to contract) and with it the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

I join with him my ſubjects Sheik Abdoulraim and Mahomet Biſmilla, who are equally authorized to repreſent me with your Government.

Whatever may be the future ſtate of our two nations, whether blended or ſeparate; into whatever engagements they may reſpectively enter; may the proſperity, the glory, and the ſucceſs of both be ſtill the common object of each—may the ſentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual aſſurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens and the earth meet and unite ere the alliance of the two nations ſhall ſuffer the ſmalleſt alteration.

In my palace at Seringapatam, 20th July, 1798.

(Signed)

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

A note of the propoſals to be made by my Ambaſſadors to the Executive Directory at Paris.

Article 1. For ten or fifteen thouſand troops of every deſcription, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Article 2. A naval force to act on the coaſt where our armies may be, to favour and to reinforce them in caſe of neceſſity.

Article 3. The Sirkar will furniſh all military ſtores and proviſions for the army of the Republic, as well as horſes, bullocks, carts, and tents, together with every other neceſſary, excepting European liquors, which his country does not afford.

Article 4. On all marches and military operations, the King's orders are to be obſerved.

Article 5. The expedition ſhall be directed to ſome point of the Coromandel coaſt, and in preference to Porto Novo, where the diſembarkation of the troops ſhall take place; *and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French army, or at any time appointed; it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the enemy's country.*

Article 6. *The King deſires that the Republic will inform him, by diſpatching to Mangalore two corvettes from Europe, within 20 days of each other, of the number of ſhips and troops which are to be ſent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be maſter of the Coromandel coaſt before the arrival of the republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.*

Article 7. *All the conqueſts which may be made from the enemy, excepting thoſe provinces which the King has been obliged*

to cede to the Engliſh, to the Mahrattas, and to the Nizam Ali Khan, ſhall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their reſpective convenience. The ſame diviſion ſhall alſo be made of the enemy's ſhips, and of the Portugueſe colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the expences of the war.

Article 8. Should any difficulty ariſe between the allied armies, each ſhall obſerve juſtice according to their own laws and cuſtoms, and every diſcuſſion relating to them ſhall be conducted in writing between the two nations.

Article 9. *Whatever may be the deſire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the war, the King truſts the Republic will always have the kindneſs to conſider him as a friend and faithful ally; and accordingly comprehend him in all its treaties, and apprize him of all its intentions.*

(*Signed*)

Article 10. *All French whatever, who now are or may hereafter come within the territories of the King, ſhall be treated as friends and allies; they ſhall have the liberty of paſſing and repaſſing, and of trading, without any moleſtation or hindrance, on the contrary, they ſhall receive every aſſiſtance and ſuccour which they may want.*

Article 11. To procure for my ſervice four founders of braſs, and four founders of iron cannon, four paper-makers, twelve manufacturers of glaſs, in different branches of the manufacture, two naval engineers, and two good ſhip-builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my ſignature, and that of my prime Miniſter, with the ſeal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(*Signed*)

A true Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 23.)

To the French Republic, One and Indiviſible.

PLACING entire confidence in the patriotic zeal and fidelity manifeſted by Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I have appointed and do hereby appoint him one of my Ambaſſadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the orders which I have given him. For that purpoſe, I give him all the moſt extenſive powers neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the miſſion which I have entruſted to him, promiſing and binding myſelf to the French Republic, one and indiviſible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into in my name with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the Artiſts and Workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my ſervice.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Miniſter with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July 1798.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khodadad, for Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine.

PLACING entire confidence in the fidelity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I authorize him, by this preſent Letter of Credit, to procure either from the French Republic, or from Individuals, ſuch ſums as he may require to fulfil the orders I have given him for different purchaſes, or to defray expences which he may think urgent or neceſſary for the advantage of his miſſion. Being deſirous that the ſaid Letter of Credit ſhould have full power and value, I hereby bind myſelf to pay or cauſe to be paid all the Bills of Exchange which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sircar.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Miniſter, with the Seal of the State affixed, the 20th July 1798.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

APPENDIX (B.) No. 24.

(No. 24.)

Copy of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

Tranquebar, the 16th December 1798, O. S.

To the Sirkar Khodadad.

GREAT PACHA, HEALTH AND RESPECT.

THE men are arrived ſafe, but their *letters*, the articles moſt eſſential, are ſtill wanting, having been left on the road: I hope, however, to get them in a few days. The men were ſo much afraid, that *they have been four months on their journey*; you may judge of their diligence and punctuality for your ſervice; for my own part, I believe they muſt have tied their legs for three months and a half. Hircarrahs which I ſent to you on the 11th of laſt month have returned with your Majeſty's reply dated the 29th of the ſame month; I haſten to ſend them back, as they are faithful men, and I ſhould wiſh them to be liberally recompenſed. *The perſon* who is to furniſh the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I conſider it as indiſpenſably neceſſary, that you ſhould ſend me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of *Mercier*, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requeſted by me; the importance of my miſſion is ſuch, and the reſult promiſes to be ſo advantageous to your Majeſty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be conſidered as nothing, when matters of ſuch conſequence are in agitation; I muſt ſet off, but to do this money is neceſſary: in all countries money is the ſinew of intrigue and of war. If your Majeſty does not wiſh to be ruined by the Engliſh, and to loſe the aſſiſtance of your good and faithful friends the French, ſhew me a ſufficient mark of your confidence, in ſupplying me with the means. They will not ſtop *Socars* on the road with ſpecie, eſpecially if it be in Star Pagodas; ſend me a ſupply with all expedition, and I will ſet off immediately. The Cloths are not arrived, and I am about to ſend perſons in ſearch of them. I requeſt your Majeſty will authorize me to take up a year's advance of pay, according to your promiſe, to enable me to ſecure to my family the means of ſubſiſtence during my abſence, as the ſix months for which I received an advance will expire on the 8th of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had, and have now nothing remaining, the Engliſh having taken both my veſſel and money; you will find my requeſt reaſonable,

when you conſider that my family is in a ſtrange country and deſtitute of reſources. I again ſolicit from your Majeſty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furniſhed me. *As the Hircarrahs aſſure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty.* It will be adviſable, that you ſhould ſtation here with your Vakeel, eight Hircarrahs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days, which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you; his pay is inſufficient, and it is now eight months that the Cuchery has given him nothing; he ſhould have beſides a Palenkeen: the Ambaſſador of ſo noble and generous a Prince as yourſelf ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you ſatisfied with me? Tell me in a word. You know my attachment to your perſon, and you ſhall have ſincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majeſty to continue your goodneſs and friendſhip to my true friend and colleague General Chappuy: ſee him often; the more you know him the more you will be ſatisfied that he merits your confidence. He is a man of the pureſt honour, faithful, and a ſound adviſer.

I have been informed that your Majeſty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the iſſue of their reply? Be on your guard againſt them, be ready to defend, or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity: the Nizam's troops muſt by this time be on their march; they muſt be checked. The Engliſh attempted to carry off your Vakeel Sada Chide Varan, but I diſcovered the plot, and it has not ſucceeded.

Your Majeſty ſhould write inſtantly to the Government of Tranquebar by a Camel Courier, requeſting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Fillietaz, the interpreter De Bay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coaſt at the end of this month, for the purpoſe of entering upon a negotiation with your Majeſty, which, ſhould it not be ſucceſsful, will be followed by a Declaration of war; the object of which will be, to take away your country and to dethrone you; ſubſtituting in your place, and that of the Allies of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation; your Majeſty muſt perceive that nothing leſs than your kingdom is at ſtake. *You muſt exert yourſelf, and in particular endeavour to preſerve it by negotiation, till the moment when I flatter myſelf I ſhall ſecure it to you and to your auguſt Children for ever.*

By means of the intrigues carried on by the Engliſh in all the Durbars of India, it is eaſy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies; it is very

very probable that by diviſion and negotiation, in the event of their ſucceeding in a new war againſt your Majeſty, they may accompliſh the deſtruction of the Mahrattah power, and ſeize with impupunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of peace; it is evidently then their intereſt to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may eſtabliſh a firm ſecurity for each other, and in this league each ought to co-operate in defending the acquiſitions or ceſſions that either may have made at the peace concluded at your capital with the ſeveral contracting parties. The Engliſh threaten you, the Marrattas ought to ſupport you, and not allow you to be expoſed to deſtruction; the barrier that ſeparates you from the former ought to be preſerved, ſo that nothing may be able to break or deſtroy it; you may place a dependance on your Allies while your intereſts are the ſame, but you will be abandoned if thoſe intereſts ſhould ceaſe to be mutual, or more certainly ſtill, if they ſhould be abſolutely at variance, or if your Allies ſhould begin to fear you. Your time is ſhort and precious; you muſt convince them of your good intentions, anticipate the Engliſh by your activity, and throw impediments in their way, which ſhall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under ſuch circumſtances the Marattas ought to inſiſt on the faith of Treaties; to remind the Engliſh of the aſſiſtance they afforded them againſt your Majeſty; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different intereſts of the parties with the delicate ſituation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith either in regard to the execution of the treaty of peace generally, or any particular article of it: if theſe means of conciliation fail, they muſt immediately arm and menace the Nation which ſhall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry will perhaps put a ſtop to all the military and hoſtile proceedings againſt your Majeſty; if otherwiſe, the ſword muſt be drawn, the ſcabbard muſt be caſt away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war muſt decide the event.

We have not yet received any intereſting news from Europe; the Republic continues victorious over all her enemies, and refuſes peace to England. Scindea has already taken Delhi, and I think he muſt have completed the conqueſt of Agra. Your Majeſty will do well to diſpatch couriers to inform him immediately of the ſituation you are in.

I beg your Majeſty will read attentively my letter, which has been ſolely dictated by candour, truth, and a regard for your real intereſts.

I pray

I pray to God that every thing may ſucceed according to the wiſhes of your Majeſty. I have the Honour to be, with reſpect,

(Signed) DUBUC,

The Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Major Filletaz begs to offer the homage of his reſpect and attachment to your Majeſty.

A true Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 25.)

Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc.

Seringapatam, 2d January 1799.

THE Hircharrahs who were the Bearers of your Letter of the 16th ultimo arrived on the 30th. They have been paid as a preſent ten Rupees. *You muſt make every exertion to depart with all poſſible expedition, for it is urgently neceſſary. The Cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have cauſed them to be returned again without delay, but ſhould they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The Letter of Credit for France which you deſire is in the Packet. I hope that you will find the perſon who ought to pay you the money: We conſider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he ſhould fail, you will endeavour by means of your Letter of Credit to arrange matters, and depart as ſoon as poſſible. You need not doubt that you poſſeſs my entire confidence, and that I conſider you as one of my very good friends. We have ſettled together every thing which you have to do. It is uſeleſs and even dangerous to write again, becauſe letters may be loſt, and what I am moſt anxious about is, that you ſhould depart as quickly as poſſible. Your diſpatches have already been once intercepted, and have furniſhed information of your deſtination, which is much to be regretted: If you ſhould write again, mention no names; we ſhall always underſtand each other: I have always written to you in that manner.*

You aſk me to ſend money from hence: how can this be done when letters paſs with ſo much difficulty? I authorize you to take up, by means of the Letter of Credit upon Europe,

rope, whatever you may require for yourſelf, as well as for other purpoſes. After the departure of this diſpatch, I will ſend the neceſſary perſons to carry on the correſpondence. *I rely ſolely on Providence, expecting that I ſhall be alone and unſupported; but God and my courage will accompliſh every thing.* I have ſent to Poonah, but it is your departure which moſt intereſts me, and which is moſt preſſing. Overcome all obſtacles, and depart with ſpeed.

(*Signed*)

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo, the Victorious, at Puttun (*Seringapatam.*)

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1ſt Decade of Prairial, the 5th Year (May 23d, 1797.)

To Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic, and the well-beloved of the Republicans, his Children; Health.

CITIZEN SULTAUN,

I HAVE received the letter which you have done me the friendſhip to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it, article by article.

With reſpect to that which relates to Monſieur Raymond, I have read the letter written by him to Citizen Dompars:—M. Raymond, more ſubtle than him, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman, or who would at leaſt wiſh to be thought ſo; and this with a view to diſcover your intentions, and thoſe of the Republic, your Siſter:—He expreſſes a wiſh to be informed of our means and of our force, alledging that he has ſacrificed the greater part of his property to prove his attachment to the French, and to ſupport the French, and their name in India; that his party is called the French, and that he has always borne the French colours.

He is known to you, Excellent Prince, and ſtill better to France. He has made war—On whom? On you, the Ally of my Nation: it is thus, that he would prove to you his ſincerity: he has erected the antient ſtandard of France: this was only to diſengage you from the French, who acted under your orders—he is in the ſervice of a Prince, who is both

your

your enemy and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the Engliſh, with whom he is in conſtant habits of intercourſe. But, my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we muſt make uſe of their own arms: you muſt not let him perceive that you have unmaſked him. If you will permit me to write to him, I will manage matters in ſuch a manner as to draw him over, and induce him to enter entirely into your wiſhes. In politics we ſhould avail ourſelves of the arms of thoſe whoſe hands we ſhould be glad to ſee cut off, and put it out of the power of our enemy to hurt us either by word or deed.

I repeat to you, that your intereſts are as dear to me as thoſe of my own nation; and you may rely on the frankneſs of my heart; but Raymond appears to make advances to you: do you appear to accept and return this confidence, and allow me to act a part with him. Be aſſured that he will ſubmit himſelf to your pleaſure; ſubtle as he is, I will outwit him, and you ſhall be ſatisfied.

With reſpect to the men who are in irons, had they deſerved death, be perſuaded that they ſhould have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may reſt aſſured that your camp ſhall be ordered with all the dignity and reſpect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they muſt earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they muſt be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to liſten to me. I will render them worthy of this honour; and this is no trifling attempt, after their late diſorderly behaviour. An Order from you to the Citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing encloſed, would have the beſt effect. Your will ſhall be complied with: on Monday afternoon I will take out, with your permiſſion, the Citizen gunners to your place of exerciſe, that they may fire at the mark. I made them practiſe daily firing at the mark. But at it is the cuſtom among the republicans to attach a ſmall piece of artillery to each company of infantry, for the purpoſe of manœuvring, and to favour attacks or retreat, or the ſkirmiſhes of cavalry, I had requeſted of you merely to lend me one of your ſmalleſt field pieces; theſe pieces, in time of action, are drawn with traces.

Your wiſhes are laws. I wiſh you all the happineſs you deſerve.

Your Citizen,

(Signed) RIPAUD.

I deſire

I desire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to *qualify* himself, that he may be able to command in person the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will in the same manner require his officers to qualify themselves to command, as well as his inferior officers. I give you all one month to enable you to practise, and I shall judge myself of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period.—To be Republicans, it is necessary to be well informed, to possess a degree of pride, and to merit the esteem of those whose pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected these duties of honourable men —Repair your former errors, and merit my esteem. You will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any distinction, except that of age, practise with the musket and great guns.—Those who perform their exercise well with the musket and cannon, will practise only every Monday on my Parade; those who will not make the most of their time, shall be formed according to their respective acquirements into second and third classes: those of the second class shall exercise three times a week: those of the third daily; until all your Citizens become qualified for the first class, both with respect to the management of the musquet and of the artillery: they must all be equally expert at the musket and the artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution, you will be answerable to me for it.—Issue orders also to your cavalry to instruct themselves.—It is proper that all should be perfect. Such is my will.

A true Translation,

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

This Letter establishes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard to the Standards under which M. Raymond's Corps served, they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d of October 1798; *they consisted of the Three-coloured Flag, surmounted by an emblem representing the Ottoman Crescent transfixed by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.*

APPENDIX (B.) No. 25.

The Originals of the following Tranſlations of Letters from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilſon at Mocha; and the Tranſlations were by him tranſmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Head Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluvioſe, 7th Year of the Republic, One and Indiviſible.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the moſt Magnificent SULTAUN, our greateſt Friend TIPPOO SAIB.

YOU have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the deſire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of teſtifying to you the deſire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muſcat and Mocha, as to your political ſituation.

I would even wiſh you could ſend ſome intelligent perſon to Suez or Cairo, poſſeſſing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty increaſe your power and deſtroy your Enemies.

(*Signed*) BUONAPARTE.

(*Seal*)

True Tranſlate from the French,

(Signed) *Francis Woppers*, Tranſlator.

Tranſlate of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Sheriffe of Mecca, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at Judda, the 17th February, 1799.

YOU will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between thoſe places; and of the tranquillity which is eſtabliſhed among the inhabitants. Not a ſingle Mamaluke oppreſſor remains in the country, and the inhabitants, without dread or fear, employ themſelves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades, as formerly; and, by the bleſſing of God, this will be daily increaſing, and the Duties on Merchandize and the Taxes will be leſſened. The Duties on Merchandize are now the ſame as they were prior to their being raiſed by the Mamalukes: the Merchants have every aſſiſtance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open

and

and ſafe; therefore do you aſſure the Merchants of your Country, that they may bring their goods to Suez and ſell them without dread or apprehenſion, and may purchaſe, in exchange for them, ſuch articles as they may wiſh.

I now ſend you a letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun; oblige me by forwarding it to his Counties.

A True Tranſlation,

(*Signed*) S. WILSON.

Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonſhee for me, by Shaik Soliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Sheriffe's 1ſt Vizier and 1ſt Secretary.

(*Signed*) S. WILSON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

APPENDIX (C.)

CORRESPONDENCE between TIPPOO SULTAUN and the GOVERNMENT GENERAL.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th March, 1798.

THE particulars of the late diſturbances in Cotiote, and their termination by the ſubmiſſion of the Rajah, will no doubt have been communicated to you. From the friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the two States, I think it proper however to acquaint you, that during the exiſtence of thoſe diſturbances ſeveral letters were preſented to the Company's Officers, who were ſent to reduce the Rajah to obedience, in your name, bearing a Seal, aſſerted to be that of your Sircar, claiming the Diſtrict of Wynaad, which adjoins to Cotiote. I am ſatisfied, that if theſe letters had been written with your ſanction, they would have been tranſmitted to me in the uſual manner, and as the dictates of friendſhip require.—Although I can therefore have little doubt, but theſe letters were fabricated by the adviſers of the Rajah in queſtion; in the hope of obtaining his own purpoſes, by exciting a miſunderſtanding between the two States; it being equally the intereſt of both States that the views of ſuch ſhort-ſighted perſons ſhould be expoſed and defeated, and that meaſures ſhould be adopted to prevent ſimilar practices in future; I have thought it proper to apprize you of the above circumſtances, and at the ſame time to aſſure you that in the event of your having any claims on the Diſtrict of Wynaad, I have every diſpoſition to attend to them; and for that purpoſe, if neceſſary, to direct well-informed and reſpectable perſons, to be deputed from Bombay to the ſpot, or any where on the frontiers of the two States, that may be concerted as moſt convenient, to meet perſons on your part to ſettle the right of the reſpective States to that Diſtrict, or to any places on the Boundary between Malabar and your Territories, the right to which may be unſettled. I need not add the fulleſt aſſurances that this Government will moſt readily

agree to whatever may appear equitable on enquiry; and I am ſatisfied that you will be actuated by the ſame ſentiments of juſtice and good faith.

Conſidering the above as a proof of my ſincere deſire to maintain the friendſhip which has been ſo happily eſtabliſhed between the two States, I truſt you will rejoice me with frequent accounts of your welfare, &c.

A True Copy. (Signed) *John Shore.*
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 26th April,* 1798.

I HAVE been favoured with your Letter,† notifying your intention of returning to Europe, and the nomination of Lord Mornington, who is of rank, to the Office of Governor General, in whom the ſame diſpoſition would be manifeſted with yourſelf to cultivate and improve the friendſhip and good underſtanding ſubſiſting between the two States, and an inviolable adherence to the engagements by which they are connected, &c. It is very well; you muſt impreſs Lord Mornington with a ſenſe of the friendſhip and unanimity ſo firmly ſubſiſting between us, and conſtantly favour me with letters, communicating your health and welfare.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

* On this day Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors landed at Mangalore on their return from the Iſle of France.

† The Letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 26th April, 1798.

I HAVE been highly gratified by the receipt of your Letter (vide that written 7th of March) and have underſtood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (ſpelt Wynaur) is the name of a ‡ Kurreea in my Territory, in the midſt of a Foreſt of Trees, with an inconſiderable number of habitations upon it; the Inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence, for which

‡ The ſame as Moza. The term *Village* does not anſwer to the word Kurreea or Mozah, which ſignifies not only the Village itſelf, but the lands belonging to it.

which reaſon, a ſmall Fort was long ago erected there, which is garriſoned by my Troops.—They have always been diſorderly and turbulent, and there has been conſtant occaſion to chaſtiſe them.—The ſaid Kurreea is ſituated on the Table land near Tambacherry.—All the Talooks ceded to the Company were particularly ſpecified in the Treaty of Peace, in order to prevent repeated altercations.—I did not cede a ſingle Talook to the Company on the Table land, nor has the Company any Concern there. I have no doubt, but that in conſequence of the repreſentation of ſome intereſted perſon, you have written with a view to have ſuch deſigning repreſentations expoſed, and therefore I write thus particularly.—Juſt now no one in that Kurreea has excited any diſturbance or commotion. My ſubjects do not frequent the Country below the Table land, which has long conſtituted a barrier to both parties. The plain and all below the Table land belongs to the Company; above it are my ſubjects. There are mountains ſituated between. This matter does not require inveſtigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart diſpoſed to pay every regard to Truth and Juſtice, and to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord eſtabliſhed between the two States, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your Welfare.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 17th May, 1798.

I WAS much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter*, communicating the departure of Sir John Shore, and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington, (vide that written 20th March, 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your conſtant diſpoſition to ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment between the two States.

The Coorgah people have entered and taken up their abode in Kaunt-mungul and Coloor-Bauchee, two Kurreeas † below the Ghauts and Woods, where they commit violence and injure the Ryots; an Officer with a ſmall detachment was therefore ſent to bring them to reaſon, but they will not hear reaſon, and only want to excite diſturbance.—I have written this for your information, leſt any perſons ſhould repreſent the circumſtance

* The letter alluded to being merely complimentary, is omitted.

† A Kurreea is a village with the adjacent land belonging to it.

cumſtance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact. You muſt write to the Coorgah Rajah, enjoining and inſiſting on his quitting thoſe two Kurreeas, and remaining within his own boundary above the Ghauts, and in future not to go beyond them. Believing me ſolicitous for the good tidings of your Welfare, I hope you will conſtantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 14th June, 1798.

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival in Bengal, Sir Alured Clarke communicated to me your friendly letter to him, ſtating, that ſome people of the Coorgah Country having deſcended from the woods and mountains, had fixed their reſidence in the villages of Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee, &c.

(Recapitulate the contents of the letter.)

Sir Alured Clarke has alſo communicated to me your anſwer to the letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, reſpecting the claims of the Company and of your Highneſs to the diſtrict of Wynaad, bordering on Tambercherry.

Being anxious to afford you every proof in my power of my ſincere deſire to maintain the good underſtanding which had ſo long ſubſiſted between your Highneſs and the Company, I made it one of the firſt objects of my attention to examine all the Papers exiſting on the Company's Records, as well reſpecting Wynaad as the Diſtrict of Souleah, in which it appears that Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee are ſituated.

From theſe Papers I find that not only the right to the Diſtricts of Wynaad and Souleah has remained in doubt, but alſo to the Diſtrict of Amerah, and Erſawaraſeemy, and to ſome other inconſiderable Territories on the ſide of Malabar.

Your Highneſs is well aware that it is a maxim among States, who are ſincerely diſpoſed to maintain the relations of Amity and Peace, to bring all conteſted points of this nature to a ſpeedy determination.

A ſeaſonable and temperate diſcuſſion of thoſe differences of opinion, which muſt occaſionally ariſe between Powers of the moſt pacific diſpoſition, tends to prevent quarrels between their ſubordinate Officers, and to obviate the miſrepreſentations, which each party is apt in ſuch caſes to make to the reſpective Governments. This is the moſt friendly as well as the moſt prudent courſe, and will always defeat the views of intereſted

and

and deſigning perſons who may wiſh to foment jealouſy and to diſturb the bleſſing of Peace.

For this object Lord Cornwallis, the Nawab Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Paiſhwah Pundit Perd'haun, wiſely provided in the Treaty of Peace concluded with your Highneſs at Seringapatam, by eſtabliſhing a regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjuſtment, with the knowledge and approbation of all parties, any queſtions which might hereafter ariſe between your Highneſs and any of the Allies, reſpecting the boundaries of your adjacent Territories.

I am perſuaded that it is your Highneſs's diſpoſition to maintain faithfully your public engagements with the Company. On my part you will always meet with a religious adherence to every Article of the Treaties ſubſiſting between us. On this occaſion therefore it is my intention to depute a reſpectable and diſcreet perſon, to meet upon your Frontier ſuch of your Officers as your Highneſs may pleaſe to name, for the purpoſe of conferring together, of diſcuſſing the grounds of the reſpective claims, and of ſatisfying each other on all points reſpecting which any doubts may be entertained on either ſide.

It would not be conſiſtent with your Highneſs's high reputation for juſtice and good faith, to refuſe to enter into this candid inveſtigation; I therefore entertain no doubt, that as ſoon as you ſhall have fully underſtood the nature of this repreſentation, you will afford every facility to the conduct of the neceſſary enquiries, and will uſe your endeavours to bring them to a ſpeedy determination; and for this purpoſe that you will without delay direct your Officers at Korial Bunder (or Mangalore) to enter into conference with thoſe deputed by the Managers of the Honorable Company's Affairs on the Coaſt of Malabar. The reſult of the conferences will be communicated to me by the Government of Bombay with all practicable diſpatch; and you may rely upon it, that after a regular diſcuſſion ſhall have taken place, according to the eſtabliſhed law of Nations, and to the practice uniformly obſerved on every occaſion of diſputed boundary which has ariſen between your Highneſs and the Allies ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, I will not ſuſpend for one moment the full acknowledgement of whatever ſhall appear to be your juſt right.

In the mean time, as the Diſtricts of Amerah and Souleah have been in the poſſeſſion of the Coorgah Rajah for ſeveral Years, your Highneſs will no doubt ſee the propriety and juſtice of recalling the Troops ſent into the Neighbourhood of Souleah. Your Highneſs muſt be ſenſible that until I have been ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your claims in a regular and amicable manner, I will never ſuffer any of the Company's Allies or Dependants, whoſe Country and Intereſts I conſider to

be in every reſpect the ſame as thoſe of the Company, to be forcibly deprived of Territories, of which they have ſo long held poſſeſſion: With the moſt cordial diſpoſition to maintain the intercourſe of friendſhip with your Highneſs, I truſt that I ſhall always meet an equal return on your part; and therefore I cannot but lament, that your Highneſs did not immediately reſort to the eſtabliſhed channels of peaceable Negotiation, in place of ſtationing a Military force upon the Frontiers of the Territory poſſeſſed by an Ally of the Company.

Confident however that your Highneſs, upon a full review of all the circumſtances of the caſe, will be equally inclined with myſelf to conform to the dictates of juſtice, I am ſatisfied that after our reſpective Officers ſhall have conferred together, and explained to each other all matters that remain in doubt, we ſhall have no difficulty in terminating theſe long depending queſtions to our mutual ſatisfaction.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 10th July, 1798.

YOUR Lordſhip's friendly letter * containing the agreeable intelligence of your arrival at Calcutta, and your taking charge of the Company's Affairs, reached me at the happieſt of times, and afforded me a degree of pleaſure and ſatisfaction that cannot be adequately expreſſed upon paper.—May the Almighty proſper to your Lordſhip this event! By the Divine Grace, the exalted fabric of union and attachment, and the firm foundations of friendſhip and harmony between the two States, are in full ſtrength. To adhere to the obligations of exiſting Treaties, is a conſtant object with me.—Your Lordſhip is from your heart a friend and well-wiſher, and I am confident will hold in mind the obſervance of Union and Concord. I hope you will continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

* The letter alluded to being merely complimentary, is omitted.

FROM

APPENDIX (C.)

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

(Dated 1ſt Suffer 1213, or 18th July.)

Received 2d Auguſt, 1798.

IN happy time I had the pleaſure to receive your Lordſhip's letter, which afforded me great ſatisfaction, and its friendly contents have been underſtood—(vide letter written 14th June.)

Since the time that the Country of Nuggur and Koriaul was firſt ſubjugated, the Talooks of Ameera and Souleah, in which (latter) Kantamungle and Coloorbajee are ſituated, have belonged to Koriaul, and this proved and confirmed by the records of a Century.—The names of the perſons who paid the collections of thoſe Talooks to the Officers of Koriaul, of thoſe who collected the Revenues of them, and the accounts of advances made to the Ryots for the purpoſes of cultivation, are contained in thoſe records, and from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the authority of this Sircar down to the year 1220 of Mohummed, they have been attached to the Country of Koriaul.—The Coorga people have had no concern in them—Indeed, between the above Taalooks and the Coorga Country vaſt Hills interpoſe—By the Treaty of Peace, the Taalooks of Ahmednuggur, otherwiſe called Chuckloor, belongs to my Sirkar, and Wynaad (or Weenaar) is a Kurreah (or Village with its appertaining lands) among the Kurreeahs of Ahmednuggur above the Tambacherry paſs—The Territory of the Company is below that paſs, and the Hills form a Barrier between.

Your Lordſhip has written that "ſubordinate Officers are "naturally inclined to make miſrepreſentations to their re- "ſpective Governments in ſuch trivial caſes, and to foment "jealouſies and diſturbances."—It is certain then, that in plain and ſimple caſes, the repreſentations of intereſted people will not have any weight or credit whatever with your Lordſhip—Nevertheleſs as your Lordſhip is deſirous of obtaining an explanation and removing doubts, orders have been iſſued to the Officers of Koriaul to confer with the perſons who may be appointed from the Malabar ſide; and fairly to aſcertain and remove all doubts, a perſon of Rank ſhall alſo be deputed by me for this buſineſs.

* *By the favour of God the Bonds of Friendſhip and Union are firmly drawn between the two States, and I am to the laſt degree*

* Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Governor of the Iſle of France, and to the Executive Directory at Paris, ſoliciting for the third time, the co-operation of a French force for the extermination of the Britiſh power in India, and tranſmitting the ſpecific conditions of an offenſive alliance, bear date two days ſubſequent to the date of this letter—vide French Correſpondence.

degree diſpoſed to give additional ſtrength to the beneficial ſyſtem of Amity and Peace.

Believing me gratified by the agreeable intelligence of your Lordſhip's Welfare, I hope you will always continue to rejoice me by your exhilarating letters.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SUTAUN.

Written 7th Auguſt, 1798.

YOUR Highneſs's Letter gave me great ſatisfaction; at the ſame time that it reached me, I received from the Commiſſioners in Malabar, their final opinion upon the ſubject of Wynaad. After a full examination of every circumſtance relating to your rights and to thoſe of the Company, I am now convinced that Wynaad was not ceded to the Company by the Treaty of Peace, and therefore that it belongs to your Highneſs.—As it never will be my wiſh to conteſt the ſmalleſt particle of your Highneſs's rights, I have directed the Commiſſioners to make a formal acknowledgment of the juſtice of your claim to Wynaad, which diſtrict you will occupy whenever it may ſuit your pleaſure.

As ſome doubts however, remain whether the Tambercherry Paſs be not included in the ceſſions made to the Company, by the Treaty of Peace, I have directed the Officers of the Company to confer on that ſubject, with the perſon to be appointed by your Highneſs. All queſtion between your Highneſs and the Company with reſpect to Wynaad, is now brought to a happy concluſion:—The right to the Tambercherry Paſs, and to the Taalooks of Amerah and Souleah and Erſawaraſeemy ſtill remains for diſcuſſion. You will find me ſincerely diſpoſed to conſider the ſeveral queſtions relating to theſe Diſtricts, with the ſame impartiality, of which I have endeavoured to afford your Highneſs an unequivocal teſtimony in the final ſettlement of your claims upon Wynaad.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM

APPENDIX (C.)

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 20th Rubbee ool awul 1213 Hedjiree, or 2d September, 1798.

Received 28th September, 1798.

I HAVE had the pleaſure to receive your Lordſhip's friendly letter, purporting that you had received the final opinion of the Malabar Commiſſioners upon the ſubject of Wynaad; after a full examination of every circumſtance that your Lordſhip was now convinced that Wynaad belongs to me—That therefore you had directed the Commiſſioners to make a formal acknowledgment of my claim to that Taalook—But that ſome doubts yet remained with reſpect to the Paſs (vide letter written 7th Auguſt 1798.)

Tambercherry, which is below the Ghauts, by the Treaty of Peace came into the Company's poſſeſſion—above the Ghauts is Wynaad, which conſiſted of a few habitations, and has for a long time been deſolate--The Ghauts are ſituated between, and alſo belong to me--It (Wynaad) conſiſts of nothing but foreſts and heaps of ſtones--Accordingly long ago this fact came repeatedly under ocular inſpection at the time when meaſures were taken for the ſettlement of the Malabar diſtricts; and whatever doubts there may be upon this head, will be ſolved by a reference thereto--In like manner the right to the Taalooks of Ameera and Soulea, which appertain to Couriaul (Mangalore) is proved by the records of a century, in which are inſerted the names of the Collectors and Defrayers of the Land Tax--Nay, a Copy of the parts of thoſe records ſhall be ſent, when by referring thereto the circumſtances reſpecting Ameera and Sowlea, Erſerawaraſeemy, &c. will be aſcertained and laid open. Miſchief-makers, by ſtarting empty diſputes and altercations, hope to accompliſh their own purpoſes--But by the favour of God, the fountains of union and harmony between the two ſtates poſſeſs too much purity and clearneſs to be ſullied by the devices of ſelf intereſted perſons.

Continue conſtantly to gratify me by letters denoting your Lordſhip's welfare.

P. S. * Sewaraſeemy alſo belongs to me--The Taalooks which were ceded to the Company are particularly enumerated in the Treaty of Peace--I beg you will refer thereto for information.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

* This probably ſtands for Erſerawaraſeemy.

FROM

APPENDIX (C.)

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 24th October, 1798.

THE Talooks of Ameera and Sowlea, in which Cauntmungle and Coloorbachee are ſituated, have belonged to Couryaul (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummuddee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years. Thirty-ſix years ago a body of 2000 Coorga Peons were employed in the ſervice of the State, and ſome villages in the Talooks abovementioned, yielding 3423 Pagodas, continued for a ſhort time to be aſſigned for their pay, but ſince ſix-and-thirty years *that* even has ceaſed. This trivial affair can only be aſcribed to the turbulent diſpoſition of intereſted men, who, by nature, are ever ſeeking opportunities of ſowing the ſeeds of diſſenſion; of this, I am confident your Lordſhip muſt be well convinced.

The Perſon who is now in Coorga is not of the poſterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different Stock.

Conſtantly gratify me with friendly letters.

POSTSCRIPT.--Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two perſons of integrity and ability, from among the Civil Officers (Talookdars) on the coaſt of Malabar, have been deputed to enquire into the claim of the abovementioned Talooks, and will ſhortly arrive; orders have been iſſued from my Sircar alſo nominating Shaikh Shahaub ud dien and Meer Mohummed Ally, perſons of integrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies abovementioned, and aſcertain from records and facts the dependency of the above named Talooks on Couryaul.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 4th November, 1798.

YOU have doubtleſs received information of another exceſs of that unjuſtifiable ambition and inſatiable rapacity, which have ſo long marked the conduct of the French Nation. They have invaded Egypt, a Country, from which they were in no danger of moleſtation, and from whoſe Government, they could not even pretend to have received the ſlighteſt provocation. They have committed this act of violence in contempt of the Treaties ſubſiſting between France and the Porte, and without any regard to the acknowledged authority of the Grand Seignor, ſo long eſtabliſhed in Egypt. Nothing can more clearly

clearly expoſe their total diſregard of every principle of Public Faith and Honour than this unprovoked and unjuſtifiable aggreſſion; and it will no doubt afford ſatisfaction to every friend to juſtice and good faith, and particularly to every friend of the Britiſh Nation, to hear, that by the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's Arms, the French have already ſuffered for their injuſtice and temerity. Certain intelligence has juſt been received, that thirteen Sail of the Line, which had been employed in the expedition againſt Egypt, mounting 1024 Guns, and carrying about 10,000 Men, being at anchor in the Port of Bekir, near Roſetta, at the mouth of the Nile, were attacked by an equal number of His Britannick Majeſty's Fleet; an engagement took place, which terminated in the capture of nine Ships of the French Line; two more were blown up, one of them of 118 Guns, the French Admiral's, and only two made their eſcape from the valor and ſkill of the Britiſh Admiral. All communication being thus cut off between Egypt and Europe, the Troops who have landed in Egypt muſt in all probability periſh, either by famine or by the ſword.

This very ſignal Victory is to be aſcribed to the Juſtice of the Britiſh cauſe, and to the aid of Divine Providence, favouring the gallantry of our Forces and puniſhing the injuſtice and impiety of our Adverſary. On the ſame aſſiſtance I rely with confidence for a continuation of ſimilar Succeſſes, and for the final triumph of His Majeſty's Arms, over a Nation who have ſhewn themſelves the general enemy of Mankind. Confident from the union and attachment ſubſiſting between us, that this intelligence will afford you ſincere ſatisfaction, I could not deny myſelf the pleaſure of communicating it.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 8th November, 1798.

I HAVE received your letter informing me—(Recite the ſubſtance of the letter received on the 24th October.)

It affords me ſincere ſatisfaction to learn that you have nominated two perſons of integrity and honour to meet and confer with the Deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the queſtion regarding the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea. It is only by means of regular enquiry, and amicable diſcuſſion, that ſuch queſtions can be adjuſted among independent

dent Powers. My determination in the cauſe of Wynaad was dictated by thoſe principles of juſtice and moderation, which always direct the Company's Government; nor ſhall my ſcrupulous adherence to the ſame principles be leſs manifeſt in my deciſion on your claim to the Diſtricts at preſent in queſtion; the poſſeſſion of which ſhall not be withholden from you for an inſtant, if after full inveſtigation I ſhall be ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they who are the moſt ready to reſpect the juſt rights of others, are the moſt vigilant and reſolute to maintain their own.

I have underſtood your ſentiments concerning the "turbulent diſpoſition of intereſted men, who, by nature, are ever "ſeeking opportunities of ſowing the ſeeds of diſſenſion." For the happineſs of mankind it is to be lamented, that theſe authors of confuſion are too numerous, aſſiduous, and ſucceſsful, in all parts of the World. In no age or country were the baneful and inſidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with ſuch ſucceſs, as they are at preſent by the French Nation. I ſincerely wiſh that no impreſſion had been produced on Your diſcerning mind by that dangerous people: but my ſituation enables me to know, that they have reached your Preſence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wiſdom of your Councils and to inſtigate you to war againſt thoſe, who have given you no provocation.

It is impoſſible that you ſhould ſuppoſe me to be ignorant of the intercourſe which ſubſiſts between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of theCompany, and to be now engaged in an unjuſt war with the Britiſh Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the tranſactions which have paſſed between you and the enemies of my Country; nor does it appear neceſſary or proper that I ſhould any longer conceal from you the ſurprize and concern with which I perceived you diſpoſed to involve yourſelf in all the ruinous conſequences of a connexion, which threatens not only to ſubvert the foundations of friendſhip between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confuſion, to ſhake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your ſubjects, and to deſtroy the Religion which you revere.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal, I read your Correſpondence with the late Governor General, Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke; and I perceived with great ſatisfaction, that, in all your letters, you conſtantly profeſſed a diſpoſition to ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord, eſtabliſhed between you and the Honorable Company. I received particular pleaſure from reading your laſt letter to Sir

John

John Shore, in which you ſignified your "amicable deſire, that he ſhould impreſs me with a ſenſe of the friendſhip and unanimity, ſo long ſubſiſting between the two States." Your ſubſequent letters to me have abounded with profeſſions of the ſame friendly nature.

Combining theſe profeſſions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's Government have conſtantly given of their ſincere diſpoſition to maintain the relations of friendſhip and peace with you; and adverting at the ſame time to your reputation for wiſdom and diſcernment, it was natural for me to be extremely ſlow to believe the various accounts tranſmitted to me of your negotiations with the French, and of your Military Preparations. But, whatever my reluctance to credit ſuch reports might be, prudence required both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we ſhould adopt certain meaſures of precaution and ſelf-defence; and theſe have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have obſerved. The Britiſh Government and the Allies wiſhing nevertheleſs to live in peace and friendſhip with all their neighbours; entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the leaſt incompatible with their reſpective engagements, and looking to no other objects, than the permanent ſecurity and tranquillity of their own dominions and ſubjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonſtration of theſe pacific diſpoſitions.

The Peſhwah and his Highneſs the Nizam, concur with me in the obſervations which I have offered to you in this letter, and which in the name of the Company and of the Allies, I recommend to your moſt ſerious conſideration. But as I am alſo deſirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and of their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all Parties, I propoſe to depute to you, for this purpoſe, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the ſole means, which appear to myſelf and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the ſalutary purpoſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and ſuſpicion, and of eſtabliſhing peace and good underſtanding on the moſt durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you to receive Major Doveton; and as ſoon as your friendly letter ſhall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your Preſence.

I ſhall expect your anſwer to this letter, with an earneſt hope that it may correſpond with the pacific views and wiſhes of the Allies; and that you may be convinced that you cannot in any manner better conſult your true intereſt, than by meeting with cordiality the preſent friendly and moderate advance to a ſatisfactory

factory and amicable ſettlement of all points, on which any doubts or anxiety may have ariſen in the minds either of yourſelf or of the Allies.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written December 10th, 1798.

I had the honour of addreſſing a friendly Letter to your Highneſs on the 8th of November laſt; in which I ſtated a variety of important points, to which your Highneſs would no doubt perceive the propriety and neceſſity of giving your earlieſt and moſt ſerious conſideration—I particularly hope, that your Highneſs will have been ſenſible of the advantages likely to reſult, to all parties, from the conciliatory meaſure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I propoſed in that Letter.

I expect to have the pleaſure of finding your anſwer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of ſetting out from Calcutta—I hope to arrive at Madras about the ſame time that this letter reaches you; and ſhould any circumſtances hitherto have prevented your anſwering my letter of the 8th November, I aſſure myſelf that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, diſpatch a ſatisfactory reply to it, addreſſed to me at Madras.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 11th Jemaudy ooſſaunee (or 20th Nov. 1798.) Received 15th Dec. 1798.

IT has lately come to my ears from Report, that in conſequence of the talk of intereſted perſons, Military Preparations are on foot. Report is equally ſubject to the likelihood of being true or falſe. I have the fulleſt confidence that the preſent is without foundation. By the favor of God, the conditions (or obligations) of peace eſtabliſhed (between us) have obtained the utmoſt degree of ſtrength and firmneſs. Under the circumſtances of their having been firmly obſerved and adhered

hered to, of the daily encreaſing union and friendſhip, and of the conſtant intercourſe of correſpondence, it (the report) cannot poſſibly be entitled to credit, but the promulgation of ſuch reports excites my ſurprize—My friendly pen writes this—I hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to gratify me by writing of it—From a deſire to maintain the obligations of treaty and engagement, I have no other intention (or thought) than to give encreaſe to friendſhip—and my friendly heart is to the laſt degree bent on endeavours to confirm and ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and union.

Let your Lordſhip always continue to gratify me by gladdening Letters, notifying your welfare.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received at Fort St. George, 25th December, 1798.

I HAVE been made happy by the receipt of your Lordſhip's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide thoſe written 4th and 8th November.)

The particulars which your Lordſhip has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the Engliſh Fleet over that of the French, near the ſhores of Egypt; nine of their Ships having been captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleaſure than can poſſibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I poſſeſs the firmeſt hope that the leaders of the Engliſh and the Company Bahauder, who ever adhere to the paths of ſincerity, friendſhip, and good faith, and are the well-wiſhers of mankind, will at all times be ſucceſsful and victorious—and that the French, who are of a crooked diſpoſition, faithleſs, and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depreſſed and ruined.—Your Lordſhip has written to me with the pen of friendſhip, "that in no age or "country were the baneful and inſidious arts of intrigue ever "cultivated with ſuch ſucceſs as they are at preſent by the "French nation—Would to God that no impreſſion had been "produced on my mind by that dangerous people; but, that "your Lordſhip's ſituation enables you to know, that they "have reached my Preſence, and have endeavoured to pervert "the wiſdom of my councils, and to inſtigate me to war "againſt thoſe who have given me no provocation.

"That it is impoſſible that I ſhould ſuppoſe your Lordſhip "ignorant of the intercourſe which ſubſiſts between me and "the French, whom I know to be the inveterate enemies of

"the

" the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjuſt war with " the Britiſh Nation; and that I cannot imagine your Lord- " ſhip indifferent to the tranſactions which have paſſed between " me and the enemies of the Engliſh."

In this Sircar, * (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile Tribe, who employ themſelves in trading by Sea and Land. Their Agents purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel, and having loaded her with Rice, departed with a view to traffic—It happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence forty perſons, French and of a dark colour, of whom 10 or 12 were Artificers, and the reſt Servants, paying the hire of the Ship, came here in ſearch of employment; ſuch as choſe to take ſervice were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar, (the Gift of God) and the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the Ship, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

It is the wiſh of my heart and my conſtant endeavour to obſerve and maintain the Articles of the Agreement of Peace, and to perpetuate and ſtrengthen the baſis of Friendſhip and Union with the Sircar of the Company Behauder, and with the Sircars of the Maha Rajah Saheb Sreemunt, Peſhwah Bahauder, and his Highneſs the Nabob Aſuph Jah Bahauder. And I am reſident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amuſing myſelf with hunting, at a ſpot which is uſed as a pleaſure ground. In this caſe, the alluſion to "War," in your friendly letter, and the following paſſage, namely: "prudence required, that both the Company and their Allies ſhould adopt certain meaſures of precaution and ſelf-defence," have given me the greateſt ſurprize.

It was further written by your friendly pen, that "as your " Lordſhip is deſirous of communicating to me on the behalf " of the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to pro- " mote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all Parties, your " Lordſhip propoſes to depute to me for this purpoſe, Major " Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will ex- " plain to me more fully and particularly, the ſole means which " appear to your Lordſhip and the Allies, to be effectual for " the ſalutary purpoſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and " ſuſpicion, and of eſtabliſhing peace and good underſtanding

on

* *Khood-a-daud*—This Title, ſignifying literally *God-Given*, was given by Tippoo Sultaun to his own Government in 1792, and has conſtantly been uſed by him ſince that time.

See the account of the tranſaction here deſcribed by Tippoo in the ſubſequent letter from the Governor General, and in the French and Perſian papers found at Seringapatam.

" on the moſt durable foundations: that therefore your Lord-
" ſhip truſts I will let you know at what time and place it will
" be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton."—It has been underſtood. By the bleſſing of the Almighty, at the concluſion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were ſo firmly eſtabliſhed and confirmed, as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine that means more effectual than theſe can be adopted, for giving ſtability to the foundations of friendſhip and harmony, promoting the ſecurity of States, or the welfare and advantage of all parties.

In the view of thoſe who inſpect narrowly into the nature of friendſhip, peace and amity are the firſt of all objects, as indeed your Lordſhip has yourſelf written to me, that the Allied Sircars look to no other object than the ſecurity and tranquillity of their own Dominions, and the eaſe and comfort of their Subjects. Praiſe be to God, that the ſum of my views and the wiſh of my heart are limited to theſe ſame points. On ſuch grounds then, a juſt and permanent obſervance of exiſting treaties is neceſſary, and theſe, under the favor of God, daily acquire new ſtrength and improvement, by means of amicable correſpondence—Your Lordſhip is a great Sirdar, and a firm Friend, who reſtores juſtice and order to the world, and you poſſeſs an enlightened judgment—I have the ſtrongeſt hope that the minds of the wiſe and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be ſullied by doubts and jealouſies, but will conſider me from my heart deſirous of harmony and friendſhip.

Continue to allow me the pleaſure of your Correſpondence, making me happy by accounts of your health.

What more ſhall be written?

Dated the 9th of Redjeb 1213 *of the Hegirah* (18*th Dec.*)

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN purſuance of the intention; which I had the honor of communicating to you in my Letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the ſame month, and on the 31ſt following arrived at this place.

Previouſly to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honor to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 11th Jamaudy ooſſaunee (20th November.)

(Recapitulate it.) MY

APPENDIX (C.)

MY Letter to your Highneſs, of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highneſs the object of the military preparations, which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the Allies, ever ſince the beginning of the month of July.

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honor to receive your Letter of the 9th Redjeb (or 18th of December) in anſwer to my two Letters, addreſſed to your Highneſs on the 4th and 8th of November.

I am happy to find that, in this Letter, your Highneſs has been pleaſed to admit, "That the Engliſh Nation and the "Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths of ſincerity, "friendſhip, and good faith; and that they are the well-wiſhers "of mankind." This declaration is peculiarly ſatisfactory to me in the preſent moment, becauſe I am perſuaded that a Prince of your Highneſs's diſcernment would not expreſs ſuch ſentiments without full deliberation. I therefore accept with pleaſure this Declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal teſtimony, on the part of your Highneſs, to the juſtice of that cauſe in which the Engliſh Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admiſſion, that you have no ground of complaint againſt the Engliſh Government.

In anſwer to that part of my Letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you had formed with the French Nation, your Highneſs is pleaſed to mention "that in the Sircar (the Gift of God) there is a mer-"cantile Tribe, who employ themſelves in trading by Sea and "Land: That their Agents purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel; "and having loaded her with Rice, departed with the view to "traffic: That it happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, "from whence forty perſons, French and of a dark colour, of "whom ten or twelve were Artificers, and the reſt ſervants, "paying the hire of the Ship, came to your Country in ſearch "of employment: That ſuch as choſe to take ſervice were en-"tertained; and the remainder departed beyond the confines of "that Sircar (the Gift of God:) and that the French who are "full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the "departure of the Ship, to put about reports, with a view to "ruffle the minds of both Sircars."

I had no knowledge of the tranſaction which your Highneſs has thus deſcribed, until I had the honor to receive your Highneſs's Letter. Nor was it to this tranſaction I adverted, when I expreſſed my concern at the intercourſe which your Highneſs had eſtabliſhed with the French. The facts to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from thoſe which your Highneſs has related. If the tranſactions of which I complained, had not indiſputably proved the exiſtence of a connec-

tion between your Highneſs and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company and to its Allies, neither the Allies, nor I, would have reſorted to thoſe meaſures of precaution and defence, which have attracted your Highneſs's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly ſtate to your Highneſs, the circumſtances to which I referred in my letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonſtrated againſt the tendency of your intercourſe with the French.

Although I had been, for ſome time paſt, apprized that your Highneſs had engaged with ſeveral powers of Aſia in various negotiations of the moſt hoſtile tendency towards the Intereſts of the Company, and of its Allies, and although your continued military preparations correſponded with the ſpirit of your negotiations, I ſtill hoped that a ſenſe of your own intereſts, and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquiſh projects of aggreſſion, ſo inconſiſtent with your own profeſſions, with your real intereſts, and with the character of your wiſdom and diſcretion. But I had ſcarcely formed that deciſion on your Highneſs's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unqueſtionable teſtimony of my diſpoſition to render impartial and ample juſtice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of Amity and Peace with your Highneſs) when I received from the Iſle of France an authentic Copy of the Proclamation; a Perſian Tranſlation of which accompanies this Letter.

In addition to this Proclamation, I poſſeſs full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors during their reſidence in the Iſle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exerciſing the powers delegated to them by your Highneſs; and of your Highneſs's conduct ſince the return of your Ambaſſadors.

From the whole Evidence in my poſſeſſion, the following Facts are inconteſtibly proved:

Your Highneſs diſpatched two Ambaſſadors from your Preſence, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January 1798. The Ship, on which your Ambaſſadors were embarked, hoiſted your Highneſs's Colours upon entering the Harbour of Port Nord Oueſt in the Iſle of France; your Ambaſſadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government, under a ſalute of Cannon, and every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect; and they were entertained during their continuance on the Iſland by the French Government at the public expence.

APPENDIX (C.)

Previouſly to the arrival of your Ambaſſadors on the Iſland, no idea or rumour exiſted there of any aid to be furniſhed to your Highneſs by the French, or of any proſpect of a war between your Highneſs and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your Ambaſſadors, the Proclamation, of which I now forward to you a tranſlation, was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord Oueſt.

Your Ambaſſadors, far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the Proclamation, held without reſerve, in the moſt public manner, the ſame language which it contains, with reſpect to the offenſive War to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India: and they even ſuffered the Proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at their own houſes.

In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the Iſland, that your Highneſs would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India.

Your Ambaſſadors were preſent in the Iſland when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in queſtion; and your Ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted the execution of the Proclamation, by making promiſes, in the name of your Highneſs, for the purpoſe of inducing Recruits to enliſt in your Service: your Ambaſſadors propoſed to levy Men to any practicable extent, ſtating their Powers to be unlimited, with reſpect to the numbers of the Forces to be raiſed in your Highneſs's name for the purpoſe of making War on the Company.

The Ambaſſadors entered into certain ſtipulations and engagements, in the name of your Highneſs, according to the tenor of the proclamation (ſee the note*) with ſeveral Frenchmen and others who entered into your ſervice, particularly with Monſieur Du Buc, whom the Ambaſſadors engaged in your Highneſs's name, for the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting in the war to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Engliſh in India.

The Proclamation, therefore, is proved to have been the act of your Ambaſſadors. It originated in their arrival at the Iſle of France; it was diſtributed by their agents; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations; and finally it was executed according to its tenor, by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March, 1798, the Ambaſſadors embarked at Port Nord Oueſt, on board the French Frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed in your Highneſs's name.

* Nous pouvons aſſurer tous les Citoyens, qui ſe feront inſcrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitements avantageux que ſeront fixes avec ſes Ambaſſadeurs, qui s'engageront en outre au nom de leur ſouverain, à ce que les Francois qui auront pris parti dans ſes Armées, ne puiſſent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur Patrie.

This

This French Frigate, with your Ambaſſadors, and with the Troops raiſed in the enemy's country for your ſervice, arrived at Mangalore on or about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highneſs permitted this force to land in your Dominions; and far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of your Ambaſſadors in any part of this tranſaction, you formally received them, and the French officers, and principal perſons who accompanied them, with public marks of honour and diſtinction; and you now entertain in your ſervice a large part of the force thus raiſed, for the purpoſe of making war upon the Honourable Company.

From theſe ſeveral facts the following concluſions reſult:

Firſt. That the Ambaſſadors, diſpatched by your Highneſs to the Iſle of France, did propoſe and actually did conclude an offenſive alliance with the French, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the Allies, the Paiſhwa and the Nizam.

Secondly. That your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors demanded military ſuccours from the French, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the ſaid war; and declared that your Highneſs had already completed your hoſtile preparations againſt the Company, (and conſequently againſt the Allies) and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hoſtilities.

Thirdly. That your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors levied a military force in the Iſle of France, under the conditions of the Proclamation, and for the avowed purpoſe of carrying into effect the offenſive alliance, contracted in the name of your Highneſs, with the Enemy of the Company, and of their Allies.

Fourthly. That your Highneſs approved the conduct of your Ambaſſadors; ſuffered the French force, raiſed for the purpoſe of making war upon the Company and the Allies, to be landed in your country; and, finally, admitted the ſaid force into your army.

Fifthly. That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral perſonal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation publiſhed in the Iſle of France; and has taken the preliminary ſteps for fulfilling thoſe engagements, according to the tenor of that Proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwiſe have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly. That your Highneſs has, for ſome time paſt, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hoſtile ſpirit of your engagements, contracted with the enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly. That your Highneſs was prepared to make an

unprovoked attack upon the Company's poſſeſſions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual ſuccour which you had ſolicited through your Ambaſſadors.

Eighthly. That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral acts, has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between your Highneſs and the Allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint in my Letter of the 8th of November, and ſuch are the motives which now compel the Allies to ſeek relief from that ambiguous and anxious ſtate, in which they have been placed for ſome years paſt, by the conduct of your Highneſs. The Allies complain, that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hoſtile negotiations and offenſive alliances with the Enemy, continually expoſe the Allies, during the period of ſuppoſed peace, to all the ſolicitude and hazard, and much of the expence, of war.

Even under all theſe circumſtances of provocation, the Allies entertain the moſt earneſt deſire to eſtabliſh with your Highneſs a real and ſubſtantial Peace, accompanied by the intercourſe and good offices uſual among friendly and contiguous States: We are therefore ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highneſs, on ſuch conditions as ſhall preclude the continuance of thoſe jealouſies, which muſt ſubſiſt ſo long as a final and ſatisfactory adjuſtment of all cauſes of ſuſpicion ſhall be delayed.

Your Highneſs is pleaſed to ſay, "That you cannot imagine "how means more effectual than the exiſting Treaties, can be "adopted for giving ſtability to the foundations of friendſhip "and harmony, or for promoting the ſecurity of the States, and "the welfare and advantage of all parties."

In this ſentiment I entirely concur with your Highneſs; and if your Highneſs's wiſdom had not been perverted, by evil councils, from a due obſervance of your engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be neceſſary "for giving ſtability to the foundations of friendſhip and har-"mony, or for promoting the ſecurity of the States, and the "welfare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indiſpenſable, in conſequence of your Highneſs's new engagements with the common enemy of the Allies; and I again entreat your Highneſs to meet, with cordiality, the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies towards an amicable ſettlement of every ground of jealouſy and danger.

Had your Highneſs received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have explained to your Highneſs, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The

The Allies being always anxious to enter into this friendly explanation with your Highneſs, I once more call upon your Highneſs, in the moſt ſerious and ſolemn manner, to aſſent to the admiſſion of Major Doveton, as a meaſure which I am confident would be productive of the moſt laſting advantages to all parties.

I truſt that your Highneſs will favor me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I moſt earneſtly requeſt that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter ſhall reach your Preſence. Dangerous conſequences reſult from the delay of arduous affairs.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON,

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX (C.)

LIBERTÉ. EGALITÉ.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE,
Une & Indiviſible.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE-JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC, *General en Chef, Gouverneur-general des Iſles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etabliſſements Français, a l' Eſt du Cap de Bonne Eſperance.*

CITOYENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis pluſieus années votre zéle & votre attachment pour les interèts & la gloire de notre République, nous ſommes tres empreſſés & nous nous faiſons un devoir devous donner connaiſſance de toutes les propoſitions que nous fait Tipoo Sultaun, par deux Ambaſſadeurs qu'il nous a dépéchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particuliéres á l'Aſſemblée coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui ſont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adreſſé un paquet pour le Directoire executif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offenſive et défenſive avec les Français, en prepoſant d'entretenir à ſes frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choſes neceſſaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le vin & l'eau de vie dont il ſe trouve abſolument dénué.

3°. Il aſſure que tous les préparatifs ſont faits pour recevoir les ſecours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'a l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officers trouveront toutes les choſes necèſſaires pour faire une guerre a laquelle les Européens ſont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment oú les Français viendront a ſon ſecours, pour dèclarer la guerre aux Anglais, deſirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chaſſer de l'Inde.

Comme il nous eſt impoſſible de diminuer le nombre des ſoldats des 107e, & 108e. regimens, & de la garde ſoldée du Port

de

de la Fraternité, a cauſe des ſecours que nous avons envoyès à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à ſe faire inſcrire dans leurs municipalités reſpectives pour aller ſervir ſous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince deſire auſſi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller ſervir ſous ſes drapeaux, a ſe faire auſſi inſcrire.

Nous pouvons aſſurer tous les citoyens qui ſe feront inſcrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements advantageux qui ſeront fixes avec ſes Ambaſſadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur ſouverain a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ſes armèes, ne puiſſent jamais ye tre retenus quand ils vondront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord Oueſt, le 10 pluvióſe, l'an ſix de la République Françaiſe, une & indiviſible.

MALARTIC.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN addition to my letter of this date, it has occurred to me to tranſmit, for your Highneſs's notice, a Perſian tranſlation of the Manifeſto, which accompanied the Declaration of War, made by the Ottoman Porte againſt the French, in conſequence of their unprovoked invaſion of Egypt; as being a paper of importance, in as much as it developes, with truth and accuracy, the atrocious views and faithleſs conduct of the French, not only towards other nations in general, but even, when it ſerves their own ambitious purpoſes, towards thoſe with whom they are connected by the ſtrongeſt ties of Friendſhip and Alliance; and as it ſhews the grounds upon which the Ottoman Porte has been compelled to declare war againſt them.—I ſhall only add, that the original of the paper in queſtion has been circulated throughout Europe, and publiſhed in all the gazettes both there and in India.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM

APPENDIX (C.)

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 24th Rejib, 1213; or 2d January, 1799.

Received 11th January, 1799.

THE agreeable arrival of your Lordſhip's two * letters, denoting yuur welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Khereeta, in reply to your Lordſhip's former friendly letter, has been written and diſpatched. It will no doubt by this time have been received; and the ſincerity of my friendſhip and regard, together with proofs of my ſolicitude for tranquillity and peace, (my friendly heart being bent upon their increaſe) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 16th January, 1799.

YOUR Highneſs has already been furniſhed by Lord Clive with a tranſlation of the declaration of war, iſſued by the Sublime Porte againſt the French, in conſequence of their having violated the ſacred obligations of Treaty with the Grand Seignior, and of their having invaded Egypt, in contempt of every principle of good faith, and of the Law of Nations. You have alſo received from me a tranſlation of the manifeſto, publiſhed by the Porte on the ſame occaſion, expoſing, in juſt colours, the overbearing and arrogant ſpirit, as well as the treachery and falſehood, which the French have diſcloſed in their conduct towards all mankind, and eſpecially towards the Sublime Porte.

The Porte, juſtly outraged by an aggreſſion ſo atrocious and unprecedented as the invaſion of Egypt, has now united in a common cauſe with the Britiſh Nation, for the purpoſe of

Original and duplicate of that written 10th December, 1798.

of curbing the intemperance of the French; and the Grand Seignior, having learnt the unfortunate alliance which your Highneſs has contracted with his enemies the French, against his friends and allies the Britiſh Nation, his Highneſs reſolved, from motives of friendſhip towards you, as well as towards the Britiſh Nation, to warn you, in an amicable letter, of the dangers of this fatal connexion; and to exhort you to manifeſt your zeal for the Muſſulman faith, by renouncing all intercourſe with the common enemy of every religion, and the aggreſſor of the head of the Mahomedan Church.

Accordingly this letter (the teſtimony of friendſhip, and the fruit of wiſdom, piety, and faithful zeal) was delivered by the Miniſters of the Porte, under the Grand Seignior's orders, to Mr. Spencer Smith, the Britiſh Miniſter reſident at Conſtantinople, by whom it was tranſmitted to the Honourable Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, who has forwarded it to Lord Clive. The day before yeſterday this letter reached Madras, and a tranſlation accompanied it, by which I learnt the valuable leſſons of prudence and truth which it contains. I now forward it to your Highneſs. You will read and conſider it with the reſpectful attention which it demands: there you will find the ſame friendly admonitions reſpecting the dangerous views of the French Nation, which I have already ſubmitted to your conſideration.

When your diſcerning mind ſhall have duly examined this reſpected letter, you will no doubt draw the following concluſions from it:

Firſt.—That all the maxims of public law, honour, and religion, are deſpiſed and profaned by the French Nation, who conſider all the thrones of the world, and every ſyſtem of civil order and religious faith, as the ſport and prey of their boundleſs ambition, inſatiable rapine, and indiſcriminate ſacrilege.

Secondly.—That the French have inſulted and aſſaulted the acknowleged Head of the Mahomedan Church; and that they have wantonly raiſed an unprovoked and cruel war in the heart of that country, which is revered by every Muſſulman as the repoſitory of the moſt ſacred Monuments of the Mahomedan Faith.

Thirdly.—That a firm, honourable, and intimate alliance and friendſhip now ſubſiſts between the Grand Seignior and the Britiſh Nation, for the expreſs purpoſe of oppoſing a barrier to the exceſſes of the French.

Fourthly.—That the Grand Seignior is fully apprized of the intercourſe and connexion unhappily eſtabliſhed between

your

your Highneſs and the French, for purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Nation; that he offers to your Highneſs the ſalutary fruit of that experience, which he has already acquired, of the ruinous effects of French intrigue, treachery, and deceit; and that he admoniſhes you not to flatter yourſelf with the vain hope of friendly aid from thoſe who (even if they had eſcaped from the valour and ſkill of the Britiſh forces) could never have reached you until they had profaned the tomb of your prophet, and overthrown the foundations of your religion.

May the admonition of the head of your own faith diſpoſe your mind to the pacific propoſitions which I have repeatedly, but in vain, ſubmitted to your wiſdom! And may you at length receive the Ambaſſador, who will be empowered to conclude the definite arrangement of all differences between you and the allies, and to ſecure the tranquillity of India againſt the diſturbers of the world!

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TRANSLATION.

LETTER from Sultaun Selim to the Indian Sovereign, Tippoo Sultaun, dated Conſtantinople, 20th September, 1798, delivered to Mr. Spencer Smith, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, &c.

WE take this opportunity to acquaint your Majeſty, when the French Republic was engaged in a war with moſt of the powers of Europe within this latter period, our Sublime Porte not only took no part againſt them, but, regardful of the antient amity exiſting with that nation, adopted a ſyſtem of the ſtricteſt neutrality, and ſhewed them even ſuch acts of countenance, as have given riſe to complaints on the part of other Courts.

Thus friendly diſpoſed towards them, and repoſing a confidence in thoſe ſentiments of friendſhip which they appeared to profeſs for us, we gave no ear to many propoſitions and advantageous offers, which had been made to us to ſide with the

Belligerent

Belligerent Powers; but, purſuant to our maxims of moderation and juſtice, we abſtained from breaking with them without a direct motive, and firmly obſerved the line of neutrality; all which is notorious to the world.

In this poſture of things, when the French having witneſſed the greateſt marks of attention from our Sublime Porte, a perfect reciprocity was naturally expected on their ſide, when no cauſe exiſted to interrupt the continuance of the peace betwixt the two nations, they, all of a ſudden, have exhibited the unprovoked and treacherous proceedings, of which the following is a ſketch:

They began to prepare a fleet in one of their habours, called Toulon, with moſt extraordinary myſtery; and, when completely fitted out and ready for ſea, embarked a large body of troops; and they put alſo on board ſeveral people verſ d in the Arabic Language, and who had been in Egypt before: They gave the command of that armament to one of their Generals, named Buonaparte, who firſt went to the Iſland of Malta, of which he took poſſeſſion, and thence proceeded direct for Alexandria; where, being arrived the 17th Muharem, all of a ſudden landed his troops, and entered the town by open force, publiſhing ſoon after manifeſtoes in Arabic among the different tribes, ſtating in ſubſtance that the object of their enterprize was not to declare war againſt the Ottoman Porte, but to attack the Beys of Egypt, for inſults and injuries they had committed againſt the French Merchants in time paſt; that peace with the Ottoman Empire was permanent; that thoſe of the Arabs who ſhould join would meet the beſt treatment, but ſuch as ſhewed oppoſition would ſuffer death; with this further inſinuation, made in different quarters, but more particularly to certain courts at amity with us, that the expedition againſt the Beys was with the privity and conſent of the Sublime Porte; which is a horrible falſity, After this they alſo took poſſeſſion of Roſetta, not heſitating to engage in a pitched battle with the Ottoman troops, who had been detached from Cairo to aſſiſt the invaded.

It is a ſtanding law amongſt all nations, not to encroach upon each other's territories, whilſt they are ſuppoſed to be at peace. When any ſuch events take place as lead to a rupture, the motives ſo tending are previouſly made known between the parties, nor are any open aggreſſions attempted againſt their reſpective dominions, until a formal declaration of war takes place.

Whilſt therefore no interruption of the peace, nor the ſmalleſt ſymptom of miſunderſtanding, appeared between our Sublime Porte and the French Republic, a conduct ſo audacious, ſo unprovoked,

unprovoked, and ſo deceitfully ſudden on their part, is an undeniable trait of the moſt extreme inſult and treachery.

The province of Egypt is conſidered as a region of general veneration, from the immediate proximity of the noble city of Mecca, the *Kebleh* of the Muſſulmen, (*the point of the compaſs to which all Turks turn their face in performing their prayers*) and the ſacred Town of Medina, where the tomb of our Bleſſed Prophet is fixed; the inhabitants of both theſe ſacred cities deriving from thence their ſubſiſtence.

Indepeudant of this, it has been actually diſcovered from ſeveral letters which have been intercepted, that the further project of the French is to divide Arabia into various republics; to attack the whole Mahomedan Sect in its religion and country; and, by a gradual progreſſion, to extirpate all Muſſulmans from the face of the earth.

It is for theſe cogent motives and conſiderations, that we have determined to repel this enemy, and to adopt every vigorous meaſure againſt theſe perſecutors of the faith; we placing all confidence in the Omnipotent God, the ſource of all ſuccour, and in the interceſſion of him, who is the Glory of Prophets.

Now it being certain, that, in addition to the general ties of religion, the bonds of amity and good underſtanding have ever been firm and permanent with your Majeſty, ſo juſtly famed for your zeal and attachment to our faith; and that more than once ſuch public acts of friendly attention have been practiſed between us, as to have cemented the connection ſubſiſting between the two countries; we therefore ſincerely hope, from your Majeſty's dignified diſpoſition, that you will not refuſe entering into concert with us, and giving our Sublime Porte every poſſible aſſiſtance, by ſuch an exertion of zeal as your firmneſs and natural attachment to ſuch a cauſe cannot fail to excite.

We underſtand, that in conſequence of certain ſecret intrigues, carried on by the French in India (after their accuſtomed ſyſtem) in order to deſtroy the ſettlements, and to ſow diſſenſions in the provinces of the Engliſh there, a ſtrict connection is expected to take effect between them and your Majeſty, for whoſe ſervice they are to ſend over a corps of troops by the way of Egypt.

We are perſuaded, that the tendency of the French plans cannot in the preſent days eſcape your Majeſty's penetration and notice; and that no manner of regard will be given to their deceitful inſinuations on your ſide: and whereas the Court of Great Britain is actually at war with them, and our Sublime Porte engaged on the other hand in repelling their aggreſſions, conſequently the French are enemies to both; and

ſuch

ſuch a reciprocity of intereſts muſt exiſt between thoſe Courts, as ought to make both parties eager to afford every mutual ſuccour which a common cauſe requires.

It is notorious, that the French, bent upon the overthrow of all ſects and religions, have invented a new doctrine, under the name of Liberty; they themſelves profeſſing no other belief, but that of *Dehrees* (*Epicureans, or Pythagoreans*) that they have not even ſpared the territories of the Pope of Rome; a country, ſince time immemorial, held in great reverence by all the European Nations; that they have wreſted and ſhared with others the whole Venetian State, notwithſtanding that fellow Republic had not only abſtained from taking part againſt them, but had rendered them ſervice during the courſe of the war; thus effacing the name of the Republic of Venice from the annals of hiſtory.

There is no doubt that their preſent attempt againſt the Ottomans, as well as their ulterior deſigns (dictated by their avaricious view towards Oriental riches) tend to make a general conqueſt of that country (which may God never ſuffer to take effect) and to expel every Muſſulman from it, under pretence of annoying the Engliſh. Their end is to be once admitted in India, and then to develope what really lies in their hearts, juſt as they have done in every place where they have been able to acquire a footing.

In a word, they are a nation whoſe deceitful intrigues and perfidious purſuits know no bounds; they are intent on nothing but on depriving people of their lives and properties, and on perſecuting religion, wherever their arms can reach.

Upon all this, therefore, coming to your Majeſty's knowledge, it is ſincerely hoped that you will not refuſe every needful exertion towards aſſiſting your brethren Muſſulmans, according to the obligations of religion, and towards defending Hindoſtan itſelf againſt the effect of French machinations. Should it be true, as we hear, that an intimate connection has taken place between your court and that nation, we hope that by weighing preſent circumſtances as well as every future inconvenience which would reſult from ſuch a meaſure, your Majeſty will beware againſt it; and in the event of your having harboured any idea of joining with them, or of moving againſt Great Britain, you will lay ſuch reſolution aſide. We make it our eſpecial requeſt, that your Majeſty will pleaſe to refrain from entering into any meaſures againſt the Engliſh, or lending any compliant ear to the French. Should there exiſt any ſubject of complaint with the former, pleaſe to communicate it; certain as you may be of the employment of every good office on our ſide to compromiſe the ſame. We wiſh to

ſee

ſee the connection above alluded to exchanged in favour of Great Britain.

We confidently expect, that upon conſideration of all that is ſtated in this communication, and of the neceſſity of aſſiſting your Brethren Muſſulmans in this general cauſe of Religion, as well as of co-operating towards the above precious Province being delivered from the hands of the Enemy, your Majeſty will employ every means, which your natural zeal will point out, to aſſiſt the common cauſe, and to corroborate, by that means, the ancient good underſtanding, ſo happily exiſting between our Empires.

Certified Tranſlation and Copy,

A true Copy, *(Signed)* SPENCER SMITH.

(Signed) *J. A. Grant*, Sub-Secretary.

A true Copy,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received** 13*th February*, 1799.

I HAVE been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordſhip's two friendly letters; the firſt brought by a Camel-man, the laſt by Hircarrahs, and underſtood their contents. The letter of the Prince, in ſtation like Jumſheid; with angels as his guards, with troops numerous as the ſtars; the ſun illumining the world of the heaven of empire and dominion; the luminary giving ſplendour to the univerſe of the firmament of glory and power; the Sultaun of the ſea and the land; the King of Rome; (*i. e. the Grand Seignior*) be his empire and his power perpetual!—addreſſed to me, which reached you through the Britiſh Envoy, and which you tranſmitted, has arrived.—Being frequently diſpoſed to make excurſions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurſion. You will be pleaſed to diſpatch Major Doveton (about whoſe coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) ſlightly attended (*or unattended.*)

Always continue to gratify me by friendly letters, notifying your welfare.

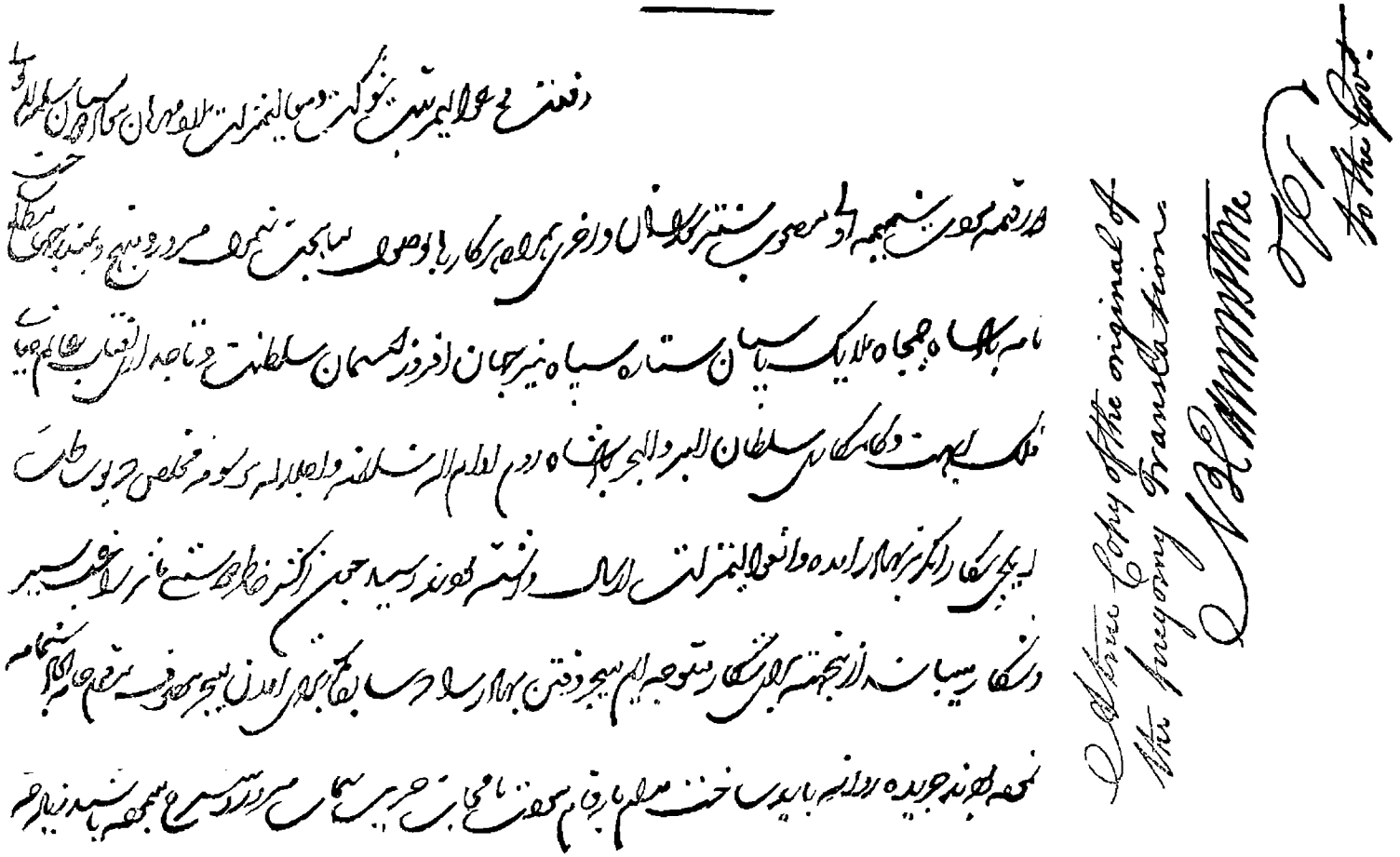
A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

* On the 7th of February Du Buc, the agent of Tippoo Sultaun, embarked at Tranquebar to proceed on his embaſſy to France. *Vide French and Perſian tranſlated papers found in the palace of Seringapatam.*

COPY

APPENDIX (C.)

FAC SIMILE of the PERSIAN ORIGINAL of the foregoing.



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APPENDIX (C.)

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the Britiſh Nation in the Eaſt Indies, on Behalf of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, and the Allies of the ſaid Company, their Highneſſes the Nizam and the Peſhwah.

A SOLEMN treaty of Peace and Friendſhip was concluded at Seringapatam between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Aſoph Jah and the Peſhwa on the one part, and the Nabod Tippoo Sultaun on the other part; and from that day all commotion and hoſtility ceaſed. Since that day, the three allied ſtates have invariably manifeſted a ſacred regard for the obligations contracted under that treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun. Of this uniform diſpoſition abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies. Whatever difference has ariſen with regard to the limits of the territory of Myſore, have been amicably adjuſted, without difficulty, and with the moſt exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the ſtipulations of treaty. Such has been the ſolicitude for the preſervation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for ſome years paſt, various embaſſies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency ſo evidently hoſtile to the intereſts of the Allies, as would have juſtified them not only in the moſt ſerious remonſtrances, but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the Britiſh Government, every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive ſpirit, by the moſt unequivocal acknowledgment and confirmation of his juſt rights, and by the removal of every cauſe of jealouſy which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. Theſe pacific ſentiments have been moſt particularly manifeſted in the Governor General's recent deciſion on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the diſtrict of Wynaad, and in the negotiation opened by his Lordſhip, with regard to the diſtricts of Amerah and Souleah. In every inſtance, the conduct of the Britiſh Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural reſult of thoſe principles of moderation, juſtice, and good faith, which the Legiſlature of Great Britain, and the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, have firmly eſtabliſhed as the unalterable rule of their intercourſe with the native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific diſpoſition of the Allies, ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Seringapatam, have never been diſputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from having attempted to alledge even the pretext of a complaint againſt their conduct, he has conſtantly acknowledged their juſtice, ſincerity, and good faith; and has profeſſed, in the moſt cordial terms, his deſire to maintain and ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midſt of theſe amicable profeſſions on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the Britiſh Government had iſſued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was, with aſtoniſhment and indignation, that the Allies diſcovered the engagements which he had contracted with the French nation, in direct violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own moſt ſolemn and recent proteſtations of friendſhip towards the Allies.

Under the maſk of theſe ſpecious profeſſions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of treaty, Tippoo Sultaun diſpatched Ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, propoſed and concluded, in his name, an offenſive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the Peſhwa and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambaſſadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military ſuccours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Iſle of France, with the declared view of proſecuting the intended war.

When the Ambaſſadors returned, in a French ſhip of war, from the Iſle of France, Tippoo Sultaun ſuffered the military force, which they had levied for the avowed purpoſe of making war upon the Allies, to land in his country, and finally he admitted it into his army; by theſe perſonal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambaſſadors.

This military force, however, was not ſufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpoſe of attacking the Company's poſſeſſions; but in the mean while he advanced his hoſtile preparations, conformably to his engagements with the French, and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual ſuccours which he had aſſiduouſly ſolicited from that nation.

But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the Britiſh Nation, fruſtrated his vain hopes, and checked the preſumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiouſly expected their arrival on the Coaſt of Malabar.

The Britiſh Government, the Nizam, and the Peſhwa, had not omitted the neceſſary precaution of aſſembling their forces, for the joint protection of their reſpective dominions. The ſtrict principles of ſelf-defence would have juſtified the Allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun But even the happy intelligence of the glorious ſucceſs of the Britiſh fleet at the mouths of the Nile, did not abate the anxious deſire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun

taun—they attempted, by a moderate repreſentation, to recall him to a ſenſe of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy: and they employed every effort to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With theſe ſalutary views, the Governor General, on the 8th of November 1798, in the name of the Allies, propoſed to diſpatch an Ambaſſador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpoſe of renewing the bonds of friendſhip, and of concluding ſuch an arrangement as might afford effectual ſecurity againſt any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordſhip repeated the ſame propoſal on the 10th of December 1798.

Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evaſions and ſubterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies; and he manifeſted an evident diſpoſition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by ſuddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences which had commenced with reſpect to the diſtricts of Amerah and Souleah, and by interrupting the intercourſe between his ſubjects and thoſe of the Company on their reſpective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General, being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithſtanding theſe diſcouraging circumſtances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed, with increaſed earneſtneſs, the expreſſion of his Lordſhip's anxious deſire to diſpatch an Ambaſſador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expreſsly ſolicited the Sultaun to return an anſwer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no propoſition either injurious to the rights, dignity or honour of the Sultaun, or in any degree novel or complicated, either in form or ſubſtance, it could not require a longer conſideration. The Governor General waited with the utmoſt ſolicitude for an anſwer to the reaſonable and diſtinct propoſition contained in his letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun, however, who muſt have received this letter before the 17th of January, remained ſilent, although the Governor General had plainly apprized that Prince, that dangerous conſequences would reſult from delay. In the mean while the ſeaſon for military operations had already advanced to ſo late a period, as to render a ſpeedy deciſion indiſpenſable to the ſecurity of the Allies.—Under theſe circumſtances, on the 3d of February (*twelve days having elapſed from the period when an anſwer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January) his Lordſhip declared to the Allies, that the neceſſary meaſures muſt now be adopted, without delay, for ſecuring ſuch advantages as ſhould place the common

* Letters from Seringapatam have been received at Madras in four days

ſafety of the Allies beyond the reach of the inſincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view the Governor General, on the 3d of February, iſſued orders to the Britiſh armies to march, and ſignified to the Commander of his Majeſty's ſquadron, that the obſtinate ſilence of the Sultaun muſt be conſidered as a rejection of the propoſed amicable negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun reached the Governor General; in which the Sultaun ſignifies to his Lordſhip, "that being frequently diſpoſed to hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurſion," adding, "that the Governor General would be pleaſed to diſpatch Major Dovetor to him unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phraſes of this letter; but it muſt be evident to all the States of India, that the anſwer of the Sultaun has been deferred to this late period of the ſeaſon, with no other view than to preclude the Allies, by inſidious delays, from the benefit of thoſe advantages which their combined military operations would enable them to ſecure; on thoſe advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumſtances of that Prince's offenſive alliance with the French) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

The Allies cannot ſuffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own ſtudied and ſyſtematic delay, nor to impede ſuch a diſpoſition of their military and naval force, as ſhall appear beſt calculated to give effect to their juſt views.

Bound by the ſacred obligations of public faith, profeſſing the moſt amicable diſpoſition, and undiſturbed in the poſſeſſion of thoſe dominions ſecured to him by treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the Allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happineſs, and their honor.

For a period of three months he obſtinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that ſuccour which he had eagerly ſolicited for the proſecution of his favourite purpoſes of ambition and revenge: diſappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conqueſt, he now reſorts to ſubterfuge and procraſtination; and by a tardy, reluctant, and inſidious acquieſcence in a propoſition which he had ſo long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to fruſtrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until ſome change of circumſtance and of ſeaſon ſhall revive his expectations of diſturbing the tranquillity of India, by favouring the irruption of a French army.

The

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays.—The Allies are therefore reſolved to place their army in ſuch a poſition, as ſhall afford adequate protection againſt any artifice or inſincerity; and ſhall preclude the return of that danger, which has ſo lately menaced their poſſeſſions. The Allies, however, retaining an anxious deſire to effect an adjuſtment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's Forces on the Coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any embaſſy which Tippoo Sultaun may diſpatch to the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army; and to concert a treaty on ſuch conditions as appear to the Allies to be indiſpenſably neceſſary for the eſtabliſhment of a ſecure and permanent Peace.

Fort St. George, 22d February, 1799.

By Order of the Right Honourable

The GOVERNOR GENERAL.

N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 22d February 1799.

I HAD the honor, on the 13th inſtant, to receive your letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two letters of the 9th and 16th of January; informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excurſion, and deſiring me to diſpatch Major Doveton, unattended, to you.

I lament moſt ſincerely, that the friendly intimation contained in my letter of the 9th of January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your diſcerning mind; and that you deferred your reply to that letter to ſo late a period of the ſeaſon. Your long ſilence on this important and preſſing occaſion, compelled me to adopt the reſolution of ordering the Britiſh forces to advance, in concert with the armies of the allied powers. You are not ignorant, that the period of the ſeaſon rendered the advance of the army abſolutely neceſſary to the common ſecurity of the Allies. This movement of the army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable propoſal of ſending an Ambaſſador to your Preſence.

Under

Under the preſent circumſtances, to ſend Major Doveton to you, could not be attended with thoſe advantages which would have reſulted from his miſſion at a proper ſeaſon.

The Allies, however, retaining an anxious deſire to effect an adjuſtment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander of the Britiſh troops, has been empowered to receive any embaſſy which you ſhall diſpatch to him. Lieutenant General Harris will alſo authorize ſuch perſons, as he may think proper, to concert, in communication with your Ambaſſadors, a new Treaty of friendſhip with your Highneſs, founded on ſuch conditions as appear to the Allies to be indiſpenſably neceſſary to the eſtabliſhment of a ſecure and permanent Peace.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy,

A. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 10th Ramzaun 1213, (*anſwering to 16th February*, 1799.) *Received 3d April*, 1799.

A LETTER, in reply to the gracious letter of the Sublime Porte (*titles omitted*) addreſſed to me, which reached you through the Britiſh Envoy, and which you tranſmitted to me, is ſent—let it be forwarded to Conſtantinople, by the road it came by. A copy of my anſwer is encloſed for your peruſal. Always continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.—What more need I write?

TRANSLATION of Encloſure, in the Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 10th Ramzaun, or 16th February, 1799. *Received at Fort St. George, 3d April.*

COPY OF TIPPOO SULTAUN'S REPLY TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM BY THE GRAND SEIGNIOR.

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

PRAISE to the SUPREME KING of Kings, who hath made juſt and high-minded princes the inſtruments for exalting the ſtandard of the eſtabliſhed religion of Mohummed, and committed the goverance and proſperity of the people and dominions of ISLAUM to their able management and guidance!—Be abundance of praiſes alſo the offering at the throne of that Leader, by the aid of whoſe prophetic miſſion the benignant channels

channels of the Faith retain their courſe—and ſalutations unnumbered to that conſecrated Perſon whoſe Divine Miſſion is the pride of the followers of Iſlaum, and to his illuſtrious offſpring and companions; every one of whom was the extirpator of Heretics, and of thoſe who know not the way of the Lord!—After this, it is humbly repreſented to the exalted Preſence; the Seat of Juſtice, expanded as the Heavens, reſplendent as the Sun; to the luminous Star of the Firmament of Dominion; the bright Planet of the Empyreum of Glory and good Fortune; the Bloom of the Bower of Greatneſs; the Refreſher of the Spring of Supremacy; the Ornament of the throne of Pomp and Splendor; the Support of the ſeat of Happineſs and Proſperity—with troops numerous as the Stars; with Angels his guards; whoſe throne is exalted as the Skies: whoſe dignity is as Solomon's; the Ray of the Benignity of God, the Sultaun of the Sea and Land; may the Veſſels of his State continue to traverſe the Seas of Succeſs and Proſperity, unperiſhable! And may the Effects of his Juſtice continue to pervade every Corner of the Earth! The Auguſt and Gracious Letter written the 11th of Rubbeeh-oo-Sauny 1213 Hidj. (*anſwering to* 23d *September*, 1798) which was iſſued through the Britiſh Envoy, conveyed upon me boundleſs Honor and Diſtinction; the Foundations of Concord and Attachment acquired new Strength from its Contents, and the Fabric of Friendſhip obtained renovated Firmneſs by the Gracious Expreſſions it contains.

The venerated pen did me honor to write of the irruption of the French Nation, thoſe objects of the Divine Anger, by the utmoſt treachery and deceit, into the venerated Region of Egypt, notwithſtanding the ſtrict obſervance, of long ſubſiſting amity and friendſhip, on the part of the Sublime Porte.—Of the views of that irreligious turbulent People—of their denial of God and his Prophets—of the determination of the Sublime Porte to adopt the moſt vigorous meaſures for the overthrow of that Nation of Rebels—and deſiring me, for the ſake of the whole Body of the Faith and Religious Brotherhood, to afford aſſiſtance to our Brethren Muſſelmans; ſupport our Holy Theology, and not withhold my power and endeavours in defending the Region of Hindoſtan from the machinations and evils of theſe enemies—that I will explain to the Sublime Porte, whatever ground of uneaſineſs and complaint the Engliſh may have given me, when by the Divine Aid and the intervention of your good offices, all differences will be compromiſed, and oppoſition and eſtrangement be converted into cordiality and union—This Gracious Communication I have underſtood.

Through

APPENDIX (C.)

Through the Divine Favour and Prophetic Grace, all the Votaries of Iſlaum are united in Brotherhood by the ties of Religion—Eſpecially the Sublime Porte and this State, the good Gift of God; for the foundations of friendſhip and attachment are firmly cemented between them, and repeated tokens of mutual regard have been manifeſted—Both in word and deed are they aiding and aſſiſting to each other.—This Labourer in the way of the Lord (I) am obedient to your Highneſs's world-ſubjecting will—There is abſolutely no difference between us—Let me be informed of, and employed to promote, that which your exalted mind propoſes for the proſperity and due ordinance of the Faith and its Followers, and the aid of God will alone enſure ſucceſs—As the French nation are eſtranged from, and are become the opponents of the Sublime Porte, they may be ſaid to have rendered themſelves the enemy of all the Followers of the Faith, all Muſſulmans ſhould renounce friendſhip with them, (*Quotation from the Koraun*) "Conſider not Hereticks as friends, conſider none ſuch but Muſſulmans."—I confidently hope that the gates of friendly correſpondence between the two States may be always open, and the ſentiments of our friendly minds be diſcloſed to each other—May the Sun of Dominion and Proſperity be reſplendent in the Eaſt of Greatneſs!

Dated the 10*th of Ramzaun the bleſſed,* 1213 *Hedgiree,*
(*anſwering to* 16*th February,* 1799.)

True Tranſlations,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX (D.)

LETTERS from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated 3d Auguſt, 1799, reviewing Tranſactions, &c. reſpecting TIPPOO SULTAUN ſince June 1798; with the Partition and Subſidiary Treaties, and other Enclоſures, ſtating the Diſtribution of the captured Property found at Seringapatam.

(No. I.) Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 3d Auguſt, 1799.

(No. II.) Another Letter from D°, of the ſame Date; with ſeveral Enclоſures, reſpecting the Partition of the Myſore Dominion.

(No. III.) Another Letter from D°, dated 4th Auguſt, 1799; with Enclоſures reſpecting the Treaſure, and Ordnance Stores, &c. found in Seringapatam.

Alſo, A Paper ſtating Particulars relative to the Conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, on the Day of the Aſſault and Capture of Seringapatam.

APPENDIX (D.)

(No. I.)

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 3d Auguſt, 1799.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

1. THE rapid ſucceſſion of active meaſures in which I have been engaged, has not admitted of my recording, in a connected ſhape, for the information of your Honourable Court, the ſeveral opinions which I have entertained, at different periods of time ſince the month of June 1798, relative to the terms of an adjuſtment with the late Tippoo Sultaun. The knowledge of my progreſſive ſentiments on this important ſubject may appear neceſſary to your Honourable Court, in forming your judgment of the meaſures which I have purſued; it is therefore my intention, in this Letter, to review my original plan for a Settlement with Tippoo Sultaun, and the variations which it has undergone, according to the change of circumſtances and of the general aſpect of affairs, ſince the firſt diſcloſure of the nature of the embaſſy diſpatched by the Sultaun to the French Government.

2. In my Letter of the 20th March 1799, I have declared to your Honourable Court, that as ſoon as I had aſcertained the views of Tippoo Sultaun to be ſuch as they are repreſented in the Proclamation of Monſ. Malartic of the 30th January 1798, I determined to make an immediate effort for the reduction of that Prince's reſources and power; but the defect of the requiſite means had precluded the poſſibility of the attempt at that time.

3. In this ſtate of things, my intention was to have endeavoured to detach Tippoo Sultaun from his connexion with the French nation; and I ſhould then have been contented with any adjuſtment, which appeared to offer a reaſonable proſpect of ſecuring that object. The arrangement which occurred to me at this period of time was ſtated in a Minute recorded in the Secret Department on the 12th Auguſt 1798. (Appendix A.) My views were then limited to the eſtabliſh-

ment of permanent Reſidents, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, at Seringapatam; to the diſmiſſion of all the French, then in the Sultaun's ſervice; and to the perpetual excluſion of the French from his armies and dominions.

4. But before I could ſafely attempt to propoſe even this moderate arrangement to Tippoo Sultaun, it was neceſſary that the vigour of the triple alliance ſhould be reſtored, and that our armies ſhould be placed in a poſture, not only of defence, but ſufficiently reſpectable to enforce the juſt and moderate demands at that time in my contemplation, or any augmentation of thoſe demands, which the obſtinacy, treachery, or violence of the Sultaun, might ultimately compel me to make: for although my views were then limited to the objects ſtated in the preceding paragraph, it appeared prudent to provide for every poſſible contingency.

5. The meaſures which I purſued for the purpoſe of reſtoring our alliances, and of aſſembling our armies, are already known to your Honourable Court: you are alſo apprized of my ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts to open a pacific negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun.

6. In the month of November 1798 (at the period of my firſt attempt to open ſuch a negotiation with him) my opinion, with reſpect to the nature of the terms neceſſary for our ſecurity againſt the deſigns of the Sultaun, had undergone ſome change. I had received the intelligence of the French invaſion of Egypt; and it could not be doubted, that this expedition, if it had not been originally planned with a view to the aſſiſtance of Tippoo Sultaun, might be converted to that purpoſe. On the other hand, our ſtrength was conſiderably increaſed; we had ſubverted the French party at Hyderabad, and by that ſucceſsful blow, had ſecured the effectual co-operation of the Nizam's Government: our military forces and preparations were alſo in a ſtate of forwardneſs. Under theſe combined circumſtances, my opinion was, that Tippoo Sultaun ſhould not only be compelled to renounce his connexion with France, to diſmiſs all the French in his ſervice or dominions, and to receive reſident Ambaſſadors from the Allies, but alſo to cede, as an additional ſecurity againſt a renewal of his hoſtile intercourſe with the French, the maritime province of Canara to the Company, for an equivalent to be given to him at a diſtance from the coaſt. It would not have been difficult for the Company to have made the neceſſary exchanges, for the purpoſe of obtaining the equivalent, if circumſtances had favoured ſuch an adjuſtment with the Sultaun.

7. This plan, without any material variation, formed my views of the ſettlement neceſſary to be concluded with Tippoo Sultaun, until the period of my arrival at Fort St. George, on the 21ſt of December, 1798.

8. With

8. With this plan in contemplation, I addreſſed to the Sultaun my Letter dated on the 9th January; but I was induced, towards the cloſe of the month of January, to extend my views beyond the limits by which they had hitherto been circumſcribed.

9. Tippoo Sultaun's neglect of my Letter of the date above-mentioned, manifeſted a ſtrong indiſpoſition to any amicable adjuſtment of our differences, and appeared to indicate a determination to purſue his project of inſtigating the French to invade India. His obſtinacy had already induced a very heavy expence upon the finances of the Company, and threatened to augment, and even to perpetuate, the charge of our defenſive ſyſtem. On the other hand, the armies of the Allies were now ſo concentrated, as to warrant the expectation of our being able to enforce any demands, which we might think it juſt and prudent to make. On theſe grounds, towards the cloſe of the month of January, 1799, my intention was to have required from Tippoo Sultaun, in addition to the terms already ſtated, the payment of a conſiderable ſum of money, as an indemnification for the expence to which his hoſtile and treacherous conduct had ſubjected the Allies.

10. The next change in my view of the ſubject, took place at the commencement of the month of February 1799, after I had obtained the intelligence that Tippoo Sultaun, while he declined the amicable advances of the Allies, had actually diſpatched another Embaſſy to the French, under the conduct of M. Dubuc. The inſidious conduct of Tippoo Sultaun now determined me to ſuſpend all negotiation with him, until the advance of our armies into Myſore ſhould ſeriouſly menace his capital. It was reaſonable, that the indemnification to be demanded ſhould keep pace with the burthens which the progreſs of his unjuſtifiable proceedings impoſed on the Allies. The French, at this period of time, being to all appearances eſtabliſhed in Egypt, the neceſſity of reducing the power of Tippoo Sultaun was greatly increaſed; and as our means of effecting this important object were proportionably augmented, I now determined to raiſe my demands, to the extent ſtated in the Enclоſure marked (A.) of my Letter of the 22d of January, 1799, (not received) to the Commander in Chief, already ſubmitted to your Honourable Court. I reſolved, at the ſame time, in the event of our obtaining any deciſive advantage in the field, and of our being compelled, by the obſtinacy of the Sultaun, to open our batteries upon Seringapatam, to inſiſt on greater conceſſions from him; and I therefore proviſionally directed the Commander in Chief to demand the terms ſtated in the Enclоſure (B.) of the ſame Letter to his Excellency.

11. Towards the end of April, freſh circumſtances aroſe, which diſpoſed me to think, that if the courſe of the war ſhould favour the attempt, it would be prudent and juſtifiable entirely to overthrow the power of Tippoo: accordingly on the 23d of April, I ſignified to Lieutenant General Harris, my wiſh that the power and reſources of Tippoo Sultaun ſhould be reduced to the loweſt ſtate, and even utterly deſtroyed, if the events of the war ſhould furniſh the opportunity.

12. The Commander in Chief in the interval, however, (as ſtated in my Letter of the 16th of May to your Honourable Court) had been induced to offer to Tippoo Sultaun the terms marked (B.) contained in the Encloſure of my inſtructions of the 22d February; and for the powerful reaſons detailed in his Letter of the 18th April, his Excellency, with great propriety, had not offered theſe, or any other propoſals to Tippoo Sultaun, previouſly to opening the batteries on the fort of Seringapatam. After the batteries had been opened, Lieutenant General Harris was not authorized, by my inſtructions, to offer or accept any terms, leſs advantageous to the Allies than thoſe contained in the paper (B), to which I have already referred.

13. Accordingly, his Excellency, on the 22d day of April, propoſed the terms contained in that paper, with ſuch a modification of the ſecurities, as the actual ſtate of circumſtances appeared to require. Tippoo Sultaun not having agreed to Lieutenant General Harris's propoſitions, and his Excellency poſſeſſing no authority to depart from them, the neceſſary conſequence was the proſecution of the ſiege, which terminated in the reduction of the place.

14. I have already informed your Honourable Court, that the conduct of Lieutenant General Harris, in this reſpect, as well as in every part of the campaign and ſiege, has met with my entire approbation. I ſhall expect, with anxiety, the judgment of your Honourable Court on the important queſtions ſubmitted to it in this letter; requeſting you to conſider every act of Lieutenant General Harris, in the management of the negotiations with Tippoo Sultaun, to be founded in the ſpirit of my orders, and to be ſtrictly conformable to my views of my duty towards you, and of the exigencies of your ſervice.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant,
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,
3d Auguſt, 1799.

(No. II.)

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 3d Auguſt, 1799.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

1. My laſt ſeparate letter to your Honourable Court was dated on the 6th of June, at which period I informed you, that I was occupied in framing a general ſettlement of the conquered Territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun. In this diſpatch, I ſhall ſubmit to your Honourable Court a ſummary abſtract of the principles by which my conduct has been governed in framing the ſettlement, and of the means which I have employed for carrying it into effect.

2. From the juſtice and ſucceſs of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, the Company and the Nizam derived an undoubted right to the diſpoſal of the dominions conquered by their united arms. This right of conqueſt entitled the Company and the Nizam to retain the whole territory in their own hands: the ceſſion of any portion of it to any other party might be a conſideration of policy or humanity, but could not be claimed on any ground of juſtice or right.

3. The Mahrattas (whatever might have been their diſpoſition) having taken no ſhare in the war, had forfeited every pretenſion to the advantages of the peace. The numerous progeny of Tippoo Sultaun (even if it had been poſſible to adjuſt their ſeparate pretenſions to the ſucceſſion) could plead no title, which had not been ſuperſeded by the conqueſt of the kingdom; nor was it poſſible, in eſtimating their claims, to forget the uſurpation of Hyder Ally, and the ſufferings of the unfortunate family, expelled by his crimes from the throne of Myſore. A lineal deſcendant of the ancient houſe of the Rajahs of Myſore ſtill remained at Seringapatam; but whatever might be the hopes of his family, from the moderation and humanity of the conquerors, this young Prince could aſſert no right to any ſhare of the conquered territory.

4. To the free and uncontrolled exerciſe of the right of conqueſt, thus veſted in the Company and the Nizam, no obſtacle exiſted in the internal ſtate of the kingdom of Myſore. The whole body of the people had manifeſted the moſt favourable diſpoſition to ſubmit to our authority: the Commanders of moſt of the principal fortreſſes had ſurrendered,

or expreſſed their readineſs to ſurrender to our arms; and within a few days after the fall of Seringapatam, I was ſatisfied that no difficulty would ariſe, from the influence of the Mahomedans introduced into Myſore under the reigns of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun. It had been the uniform policy of the latter, to deſtroy every veſtige of hereditary right, eſtabliſhed office, or territorial poſſeſſion among his ſubjects, and to concenter, not only the whole authority of the State, but the whole conduct of the Government, in his own perſon; during his reign, therefore, his numerous Mahomedan Chiefs poſſeſſed neither individual weight nor collective force; many of them had fallen at Malavelly, Sedaſere, and Seringapatam, during the courſe of the war, and moſt of the ſurvivors, together with their families, were actually in the fortreſs of Seringapatam, ſubjected to our diſcretion, and confiding in the clemency of the Britiſh Government, without union, ſpirit, or ſtrength to reſiſt its power. The inclination and temper, both of the ſurviving Chiefs, and of the people, were alſo moſt happily diſpoſed to receive any new ſettlement, which might promiſe to ſecure them againſt the revival of a deſpotiſm, the barbarity and caprice of which has never been ſurpaſſed, even by any of the Mahomedan Conquerors of India.

5. In regulating the exerciſe of our right of conqueſt, it appeared to me that no principle could more juſtly be aſſumed, than that the original objects of the war ſhould conſtitute the baſis of the peace, and of the general ſettlement of our territorial acquiſitions. Theſe objects had been repeatedly declared by the Allies to be a reaſonable indemnification for our expence in the war, and an adequate ſecurity againſt the return of that danger, which originally provoked us to arms.

6. With a view to each of theſe juſt and neceſſary objects, it was requiſite that the Company and the Nizam ſhould retain a large portion of the conquered territory; but it required much conſideration to determine the preciſe extent of that portion, as well as the juſt rule of partition. The war had not been undertaken in purſuit of ſchemes of conqueſt, aggrandizement of territory, or augmentation of revenue. In proportion to the magnitude and luſtre of our ſucceſs, it became a more urgent duty to remember, that a peace, founded in the gratification of any ambitious or inordinate view, could neither be advantageous, honourable, nor ſecure.

7. The approved policy, intereſts, and honour of the Britiſh Nation, therefore, required that the ſettlement of the extenſive kingdom, ſubjected to our diſpoſal, ſhould be formed on principles acceptable to the inhabitants of the conquered territories, juſt and conciliatory towards the contiguous Native

States, and indulgent to every party, in any degree affected by the conſequences of our ſucceſs.

8. To have divided the whole territory equally between the Company and the Nizam, to the excluſion of any other State, would have afforded ſtrong grounds of jealouſy to the Mahrattas, and aggrandized Nizam Ally's power, beyond all bounds of diſcretion. Under whatever form ſuch a partition could have been made, it muſt have placed in the hands of the Nizam many of the ſtrong fortreſſes on the northern frontiers of Myſore, and expoſed our frontier, in that quarter, to every predatory incurſion. Such a partition would have laid the foundation of perpetual differences, not only between the Mahrattas and the Nizam, but between the Company and both thoſe Powers.

9. To have divided the country into three equal portions, allowing the Mahrattas (who had borne no part in the expence or hazard of the war) an equal ſhare with the other two branches of the Triple Alliance, in the advantages of the peace, would have been unjuſt towards the Nizam and towards the Company; impolitic, as furniſhing an evil example to our other Allies in India, and dangerous, as affecting a conſiderable aggrandizement of the Mahratta Empire, at the expence of the Company and the Nizam. This mode of partition, alſo, muſt have placed Chittledroog, and ſome of the moſt important northern fortreſſes, in the hands of the Mahrattas, while the remainder of the fortreſſes, in the ſame line, would have been occupied by the Nizam, and our unfortified and open frontier in Myſore would have been expoſed to the exceſſes of the undiſciplined troops of both Powers.

10. The Mahrattas, unqueſtionably, had no claim to any portion of the conquered territory; and any conſiderable extenſion of their empire was objectionable, eſpecially when accompanied by the poſſeſſion of ſtrong fortreſſes, bordering on the line of our frontier; it was, however, deſirable, to conciliate their good will, and to offer to them ſuch a portion of territory, as might give them an intereſt in the new ſettlement, without offence or injury to the Nizam, and without danger to the frontier of the Company's poſſeſſions. On the other hand, it was prudent to limit the territory retained in the hands of the Company and of the Nizam, within ſuch bounds of moderation, as ſhould bear a due proportion to their reſpective expences in the conteſt, and to the neceſſary means of ſecuring the future ſafety of their reſpective dominions.

11. For the information of your Honourable Court, I have annexed to this diſpatch a comparative ſtatement of ſeveral plans for the partition of Tippoo Sultaun's dominions, drawn up under my inſtructions, (not received) with a view to the relative intereſts and power of the Nizam, the Mahrattas

and the Company; to the nature, produce, and geographical boundaries of the country; and to the poſition and ſtrength of the ſeveral fortreſſes and paſſes. An attentive inveſtigation of every comparative view of theſe important queſtions, terminated in my deciſion, that the eſtabliſhment of a central and ſeparate Government in Myſore, under the protection of the Company, and the admiſſion of the Mahrattas to a certain participation in the diviſion of the conquered territory, were the expedients beſt calculated to reconcile the intereſts of all parties, to ſecure to the Company a leſs invidious and more efficient ſhare of revenue, reſource, commercial advantage, and military ſtrength, than could be obtained under any other diſtribution of territory or power, and to afford the moſt favourable proſpect of general and permanent tranquillity in India.

12. Having decided theſe leading principles of the new ſettlement, I proceeded to determine the rule of diſtribution for the reſpective ſhares of the Company, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, to fix the moſt eligible poſition for the ceſſions to be made to each party, and to define the limits of the new Government of Myſore.

13. To the Company's ſhare naturally fell the province of Canara, and the diſtrict of Coimbatoor and Deramporam, with all the territory lying between your poſſeſſions in the Carnatic and thoſe in the Malabar. Theſe acquiſitions appeared the moſt eligible, not only on account of their intrinſic value, in point of produce, but as ſecuring an uninterrupted tract of territory, from the Coaſt of Coromandel to that of Malabar, together with the entire ſea coaſt of the kingdom of Myſore, and the baſe of all the eaſtern, weſtern, and ſouthern Ghauts. To theſe I thought it neceſſary to add the forts and poſts forming the heads of all the paſſes above the Ghauts, and the Table Land. The poſſeſſion of the baſe of the Ghauts alone, formed no effectual barrier for the inhabitants of the low-lands againſt an enemy poſſeſſing the ſummits of thoſe mountains, and I therefore conſidered the acquiſition of all the entrances of the paſſes, ſituated above the Ghauts, to be an eſſential object of ſecurity againſt every poſſible approach of danger from the Table Land. This acquiſition derived a further importance, in my opinion, from the means which it appeared to afford, of curbing the refractory ſpirit of the Poligars, and of all other turbulent and diſaffected ſubjects in the Carnatic, and on the Coaſt of Malabar; I alſo conſidered the diſtricts of Wynaad to be an uſeful poſſeſſion, with a view to the tranquillity of your territories on the latter Coaſt. The laſt addition which I deemed it neceſſary to make to your ſhare of the conquered dominions, conſiſted of the fortreſs, city, and iſland of Seringapatam, the poſſeſſion of which

which would effectually ſecure the communication between your territories on both Coaſts, and conſolidate all your lines of defence, in every direction.

14. To the Nizam it appeared moſt expedient to allot the diſtricts of Gooty, of Gurrumcondah, bordering on the ceſſions which he acquired by the Peace of 1792, together with a tract of country, the frontier of which ſhould be drawn nearly along the line of Chittledroog, Sera, Nundidroog, and Kolar, leaving however thoſe fortreſſes to the ſouthward, to form the frontier of the new Government of Myſore. Nizam Ally certainly could not aſſert any juſt claim to an equal participation with the Company in the advantages of the peace. The operation of the 6th article of the Treaty of Pangul, reſpecting an equal diviſion of conqueſts, was limited to the war, which terminated in 1792. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, the 10th is the only article of the Treaty of Pangul, which can be conſidered to continue in force; and no ſubſequent engagements had been contracted with Nizam Ally, which could entitle him to any advantage in the preſent peace, exceeding his relative proportion in the expences and exertions of the allied Force during the late war. It was, however, deſirable, that the territorial revenue retained in ſovereignty by the Company (after deducting whatever charges might be annexed to the tenure) ſhould not exceed Nizam Ally's proportion, and accordingly I determined that this principle ſhould be obſerved in the partition, reſerving however to the Company, as a juſt indemnification for their ſuperior ſhare in the expences and exertions of the war, the principal benefit of whatever advantages might flow from any engagements to be contracted with the new Government of Myſore.

15. For the Mahrattas, I reſolved to reſerve a portion of territory, the revenues of which ſhould not exceed two thirds, nor fall ſhort of one-half of the portions retained in ſovereignty by the Nizam and the Company reſpectively. Conſidering that any ceſſion to the Peſhwa muſt be viewed as a matter of favour, it appeared to me, that the ſhare to be allotted to him was amply ſufficient: it would contain Harponelly, Soonda above the Ghauts, Annagoody, part of the diſtrict of Chittledroog, part of Bednore above the Ghauts, and other diſtricts; but the frontier fortreſſes of Chittledroog and Bednore would remain for the protection of the new Government of Myſore. I alſo determined, that no portion of territory ſhould be ceded to the Peſhwa, unconditionally, and that the ceſſion ſhould form the baſis of a new treaty with the Mahratta Empire.

16. The territory remaining unoccupied by this plan of partition, would be bounded to the northward by a ſtrong line of hill forts and poſts, forming a powerful barrier towards the ſouthern

ſouthern frontiers of Nizam Ally and of the Mahrattas, from Punganoor, on the line of the eaſtern, to Bednore, on the line of the weſtern Ghauts, and would be entirely ſurrounded to the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, by the territories of the Company, above and below the Ghauts; the Company alſo holding the fort of Seringapatam, in the centre of the Table Land.

17. The neceſſity now occurred of determining in what hands the new Government of Myſore ſhould be placed; and although no poſitive right or title to the throne exiſted in any party, it ſeemed expedient that my choice ſhould be made, between the pretenſions of the family of Tippoo Sultaun, and thoſe of the ancient houſe of the Rajahs of Myſore.

18. The claims of humanity on both ſides, rendered the deciſion a painful and ungracious taſk. No alternative remained, but to depoſe the Dynaſty which I found upon the throne, or to confirm the Mahomedan Uſurpation, and with it the perpetual excluſion and degradation of the legitimate Hindoo Sovereigns of the countries. The uſurpation, although not ſanctioned by remote antiquity, had ſubſiſted for ſuch a length of time, as to have nearly extinguiſhed the hopes of the Hindoo family, and accuſtomed them to the humility of their fortune, while the ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, born in the ſtate of royalty, and educated with the proudeſt and moſt exalted expectations of ſovereignty and power, would be proportionably ſenſible to the ſudden change of their condition, and to the unexpected diſappointment of their ſplendid proſpects. In this view of the ſubject, it would have been more grateful to my mind (ſecuring a munificent proviſion for the ancient family of Myſore) to have reſtored that of Tippoo Sultaun to the throne, if ſuch a reſtoration could have been accompliſhed, without expoſing Myſore to the perpetual hazard of internal commotion and foreign war, and without endangering the ſtability of the intended ſettlement of your intereſts, and thoſe of your Allies, in this quarter of India.

19. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, and more eſpecially ſince the year 1796, the deſtruction of the Britiſh Power in India has formed the favourite and unremitting object of Tippoo Sultaun's hopes and exertions. His haughty mind never could be reconciled to the ſacrifices which he was compelled to make, for the purchaſe of peace in 1792, and his increaſing eagerneſs to recover the extenſive portion of his dominions, then ceded to the Allies, urged him to purſue a ſyſtematic courſe of intrigue againſt the Britiſh Power among all the Native States, and to revert to his ancient and hereditary connexion with France, as the only effectual means of gratifying either his ambition or revenge.

20. The

20. The proofs which I had obtained, previous to the war, of the nature and objects of his machinations, were ſufficient to ſatisfy my judgment: they have ſince been corroborated, by the voluminous records diſcovered in the Palace at Seringapatam. It is now inconteſtible, that Tippoo Sultaun's thoughts were perpetually intent upon the ruin of the Britiſh Power, that he truſted to have accompliſhed our expulſion, by inſtigating the French to invade India, and that he proſecuted this unalterable purpoſe, with all the zeal and ardour of paſſionate reſentment and vindictive hate, as well as with the ſteadineſs of a deliberate maxim of ſtate.

21. Perhaps the moſt wiſe policy which Tippoo Sultaun could have purſued, would have been to have reſted ſatisfied with the dominions remaining in his hands, after the peace of 1792; but a policy of ſo moderate and pacific a ſpirit, being utterly incompatible with the impetuoſity of his temper, and with the military character of his Government, it might be at leaſt a matter of rational ſpeculation, whether a cloſe alliance with France (however dangerous in its remote conſequences) was not his true intereſt, in the actual ſtate of his immediate views and purſuits. The poſſeſſion of his loſt dignity, wealth, and power, could not be recovered, without the conqueſt of a great part of the Company's territories, nor effectually ſecured, without the total ſubverſion of the Britiſh intereſts in India. A French army was the only inſtrument, by which ſuch an enterprize could be attempted. An alliance with France was therefore the neceſſary conſequence of Tippoo Sultaun's reſtleſs, but natural deſire, to reſtore his Empire to its former ſplendor and ſtrength. In addition to his correſpondence with the French at Tranquebar, with thoſe at the Iſle of France, and with the Executive Directory at Paris, his embaſſy to Zeman Shah, his intrigues at Poonah and Hyderabad, and his correſpondence with Mr. Raymond, (all which tranſactions appear diſtinctly in the records diſcovered at Seringapatam), furniſh abundant evidence, that his antipathy to the Engliſh was the ruling paſſion of his heart, the main ſpring of his policy, and the fixed and fundamental principle of his councils and government.

22. The heir of Tippoo Sultaun muſt have been educated in the ſame principles, encouraged to indulge the ſame prejudices and paſſions, and inſtructed to form the ſame views of the intereſts and honour of the Throne of Myſore. Theſe ſentiments would neceſſarily acquire additional force in his mind, from the iſſue of the late war. Our unexampled ſucceſs had ſubverted the foundations of his Father's empire, and transferred to our poſſeſſion, every ſource of the

civil

civil or military power of Myſore; and placed on the Throne by our favour, and limited by our controul, he muſt have felt himſelf degraded to a ſtate of humiliation and weakneſs ſo abject, as no Prince of ſpirit would brook. Under ſuch an arrangement, our ſafety would have required us to retain, at leaſt, all the territory which we now hold by the Partition Treaty of Myſore. Whatever we retained, muſt have been conſidered by this Prince as a new uſurpation upon his royal inheritance, and an additional pledge of his degradation and diſgrace. In proportion to the reduction of his territory and reſources, he would have had leſs to loſe, and more to regain, in any ſtruggle for the recovery of his Father's empire; nor does it ſeem unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the heir of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, animated by the implacable ſpirit and bold example of his parents, and accuſtomed to the commanding proſpect of independent ſovereignty, and to the ſplendour of military glory, might deliberately hazard the remnant of his hereditary poſſeſſions, in purſuit of ſo proud an object, as the recovery of that vaſt and powerful empire, which for many years had rendered his anceſtors the ſcourge of the Carnatic, and the terror of this quarter of India.

23. In the moſt narrow view of the ſubject, it muſt be admitted, that the Son of Tippoo Sultaun muſt have felt a perpetual intereſt in the ſubverſion of any ſettlement of Myſore, founded on a partition of his Father's dominions, and a limitation of his own independence. If, therefore, a Prince of this race had been placed on the Throne of Myſore, the foundation of the new ſettlement would have been laid in the very principle of its own diſſolution. With ſuch a Prince, no ſincere alliance, no concord of ſentiment, or union of views, could ever have been eſtabliſhed: the appearance of amity or attachment muſt have been deluſive; even his ſubmiſſion muſt have been reluctant, if not treacherous; while all his intereſts, his habits, prejudices, and paſſions, his vices, and even his virtues, muſt have concurred to cheriſh an irreconcileable averſion to our name and power, and an eager deſire to abet the cauſe, and to exaſperate the animoſity, and to receive the aid of every enemy of the Britiſh Nation. Whatever degree of influence or ſtrength might have been left to the Native Government of Myſore, in ſuch hands, would always have been thrown into the ſcale oppoſed to their intereſts. The hoſtile power of Myſore would have been weakened, but not deſtroyed: an Enemy would have ſtill remained in the centre of your poſſeſſions, watching every occaſion to repair the misfortunes of his family, at their expence, and forming a point of union, for the machinations of every diſcontented faction in India, and for the intrigues of every emiſſary of the French.

24. Under

24. Under theſe circumſtances, the ſame anxiety for the ſecurity and repoſe of your poſſeſſions, which originally compelled me to reduce the power of Tippoo Sultaun, now appeared to require, that I ſhould provide effectually againſt the revival, in any degree, of a ſimilar danger in the perſon of his Son.

25. On the other hand, the reſtoration of the deſcendant of the ancient Rajahs of Myſore was recommended, by the ſame courſe of reaſoning which excluded the heir of the Uſurpation.

26. The indignities which the depoſed family of Myſore had ſuffered, eſpecially during the cruel and tyrannical reign of Tippoo Sultaun, and the ſtate of degradation and miſery to which they had been reduced, muſt naturally excite a ſentiment of gratitude and attachment in their minds, towards that Power which ſhould not only deliver them from oppreſſion, but raiſe them to a ſtate of conſiderable affluence and diſtinction. Between the Britiſh Government and this family, an intercourſe of friendſhip and kindneſs had ſubſiſted, in the moſt deſperate criſis of their adverſe fortune, they had formed no connexion with your enemies. Their elevation would be the ſpontaneous act of your generoſity, and from your ſupport alone, could they ever hope to be maintained upon the Throne, either againſt the family of Tippoo Sultaun, or againſt any other claimant. They muſt naturally view, with an eye of jealouſy, all the friends of the uſurping family, and conſequently be adverſe to the French, or to any State connected with that family, in its hereditary hatred of the Britiſh Government. The heir of the Rajah of Myſore, if placed on the Throne, muſt feel that his continuance in that ſtation depended on the ſtability of the new ſettlement in all its parts; it muſt therefore be his intereſt to unite, with cordiality and zeal, in every effort neceſſary to its harmony, efficiency, and vigour. The effect of ſuch an arrangement of the affairs of Myſore would not be limited to the mere deſtruction of the hoſtile power which menaced our ſafety: in the place of that power, would be ſubſtituted one whoſe intereſts and reſources might be abſolutely identified with our own; and the kingdom of Myſore, ſo long the ſource of calamity or alarm to the Carnatic, might become a new barrier of our defence, and might ſupply freſh means of wealth and ſtrength to the Company, their ſubjects, and Allies.

27. In addition to theſe, motives of policy, moral conſiderations, and ſentiments of generoſity and humanity, favoured the reſtoration of the ancient family of Myſore. Their high birth, the antiquity of their legitimate title, and their long and unmerited ſufferings, rendered them peculiar objects of compaſſion and reſpect; nor could it be doubted, that their

Government

Government would be both more acceptable and more indulgent than that of the Mahomedan Uſurpers, to the maſs of the inhabitants of the country, compoſed almoſt entirely of Hindoos.

28. Theſe conſiderations induced me to adopt the reſolution of preferring the deſcendant of the Rajahs of Myſore to the Heir of Tippoo Sultaun.

29. I determined, at the ſame time, to grant to the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, a more munificent maintenance than either had enjoyed during the late reign, and to provide with the ſame liberality for all the Mahomedan Officers and Chiefs of the State, who had ſurvived the Sultaun, and for the families of all thoſe who had fallen in the courſe of the war.

30. For the accompliſhment of a ſettlement founded on the principles which I have had the honour to detail to your Honourable Court in the preceding paragraphs, I iſſued a ſpecial commiſſion, on the 4th of June, (Encloſ. No. 1.) appointing Lieutenant General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Welleſley, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, Commiſſioners for affairs of Myſore, with the ample powers ſpecified in the commiſſion; and I named Captains Malcolm and Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Golding and Lieutenant Charles Paſley, Aſſiſtant Secretaries to the Commiſſion. As the favourable ſtate of the country had rendered my preſence at Seringapatam unneceſſary, I accompanied the Commiſſion with inſtructions, (Encloſ. No. 2.) directing the Commiſſioners to proceed, without delay, to lay the foundations of the new arrangement; and for the purpoſe of precluding the intrigues of the Natives, and of all the great intereſts which were in ſuſpence, I enjoined the Commiſſioners and their Secretaries to take an oath of ſecrecy, in order that no part of my plan might tranſpire, until the arrangements for its accompliſhment had been completed.

31. The Commiſſioners aſſembled at Seringapatam on the 8th June, and under my inſtructions, (Encloſ. No. 3 and 4.) the firſt ſtep taken by them was to make proviſion for the ſurviving Officers and Chiefs of the late Sultaun, and for the families of thoſe ſlain during the campaign; the particulars of this arrangement will appear in the letter of the Commiſſioners of the 12th June, an extract of which is annexed to this diſpatch. (Encloſ. No. 5.) I am happy to inform your Honourable Court, that this meaſure produced the moſt ſalutary effect, in tranquillizing the minds of the principal Mahomedans remaining in Myſore, and in placing the clemency and generoſity of the Britiſh Government in the moſt conſpicuous and honourable light. It was determined, that Meer Kummer

mer ud Deen ſhould be ſettled at Gurrumcondah, with a Jaghire from the Nizam, and another from the Company. This arrangement having been concluded, Kummer ud Deen departed from Seringapatam on the 19th June, with many expreſſions of gratitude towards the Company's Government. The Brahmin, Purneah, who had been the principal financial miniſter of the late Sultaun, having given ſatisfactory proofs of his readineſs to ſerve the new Government in the ſame capacity, it was determined that he ſhould be appointed Dewan to the young Rajah of Myſore.

32. The next proceeding of the Commiſſioners, in purſuance of my directions, was to undertake the painful, but neceſſary taſk, of removing the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun from Seringapatam to the Carnatic. The details of this proceeding will appear in the letter from the Commiſſioners of the 12th of June. (Encloſ. No. 6.) I had previouſly given orders that the fortreſs of Vellore ſhould be prepared for the reception of the families; and I had appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to the command of that fortreſs, and alſo entruſted him with the payment of the ſtipends allotted to both families, directing him to ſpare no reaſonable expence in providing for their accommodation, on a ſcale ſuitable to their former rank and expectations. The four Princes, Futteh Hyder, Abdul Kawlik, Moyen-o-Deen, and Mohu-o-Deen, with their families, arrived at Vellore on the 12th of July: They expreſſed their ſatisfaction in the accommodations provided for them. The remainder of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, will be removed as ſoon as may be practicable.

33. Previouſly to the departure of the Princes from Seringapatam, the Commiſſioners had cautiouſly abſtained from all intercourſe with the family of the Rajah of Myſore; but as ſoon as the four elder Sons of the late Sultaun had left the capital, the Commiſſioners paid a viſit to the young Rajah, whom they found, with others of his perſecuted family, in a condition of poverty and humiliation, which excited the ſtrongeſt emotions of compaſſion. (Encloſ. No. 7, and 7 A.) It was determined to fix the reſidence of the Rajah in the ancient town of Myſore, as being the moſt eligible ſituation for the ſeat of his Government.

34. On the 5th of June, I had furniſhed the Commiſſioners with the firſt draft of a treaty between the Company and His Highneſs the Nizam, for the partition of Myſore; and having received the fulleſt communication of their ſentiments, and of thoſe of Meer Allum, on the ſubject, I made ſuch alterations as appeared to be adviſeable. On the 22d June, this treaty was executed by the Commiſſioners and Meer

Allum, at Seringapatam, and ratified by me, in Council, at Fort St. George, on the 26th of the ſame month, and by his Highneſs the Nizam, at Hyderabad, on the 13th July. It is annexed to this diſpatch, under the title of "The Partition Treaty of Myſore," (Encloſ. No. 8 and 9.) and is accompanied by a Memorial, explanatory of its ſeveral proviſions, the ſubſtance of which, however, I have already had the honour to ſubmit to you, in the preceding paragraphs of this letter. I have alſo added, for the information of your Honourable Court, a map of the Partition of the 22d of June, 1799. conſtructed by Captain Mackenzie, and ſeveral documents relating to the revenues of Myſore, furniſhed by Captain Macleod from the records at Seringapatam, together with a map conſtructed by Captain Marriot, (Encloſ. No. 10 to No. 14.) containing a view of the new diviſion of the country lately introduced by Tippoo Sultaun.

35. On the 30th of June, the Rajah of Myſore was formally placed on the Muſnud by the Commiſſioners, aſſiſted by Meer Allum. The letter of the Commiſſioners, (Encloſ. No. 15.) containing an account of this intereſting and affecting ceremony, is annexed to this diſpatch.

36. On the 8th of June, I had forwarded to the Commiſſioners the firſt draft of the Subſidiary Treaty to be concluded between the Company and the Rajah of Myſore. After an ample diſcuſſion with the Commiſſioners (who had communicated the whole arrangement to the Brahmin, Purneah, and conciliated his co-operation) and after the adoption of ſeveral alterations, this treaty was executed in the fortreſs of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by the Commiſſioners, and certain proxies on the part of the young Rajah, on the 8th of July, and ratified by me, in Council, on the 23d July, under the title of "The Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam:" It forms No. 16, of the papers annexed to this diſpatch. Although the treaty is accompanied by an explanatory Memorial, (Encloſ. No. 17.) I ſhall, in this place, requeſt the attention of your Honourable Court, to the main principle upon which its ſtipulations are founded.

37. In framing this engagement, it was my determination to eſtabliſh the moſt unqualified community of intereſts between the Government of Myſore and the Company, and to render the Rajah's northern frontier, in effect, a powerful link of our fence. With this view, I have engaged to undertake the protection of his country in conſideration of an annual ſubſidy of ſeven lacks of ſtar-pagodas; but recollecting the inconveniencies and embarraſſments which have ariſen to all parties concerned, under the double Governments and conflicting authorities, unfortunately eſtabliſhed in Oude, the Carnatic,

Carnatic, and Tanjore, I reſolved to reſerve to the Company the moſt extenſive and indiſputable powers of interpoſition in the internal affairs of Myſore, as well as an unlimited right of aſſuming the direct management of the country, and of requiring extraordinary aid, beyond the amount of the fixed ſubſidy, either in time of war, or of preparation for hoſtility.

38. Under this arrangement, I truſt that I ſhall be enabled to command the whole reſources of the Rajah's territory, to improve its cultivation, to extend its commerce, and to ſecure the welfare of its inhabitants. It appeared to me a more candid and liberal, as well as a more wiſe policy, to apprize the Rajah diſtinctly, at the moment of his acceſſion, of the exact nature of his dependence on the Company, than to leave any matter for future doubt or diſcuſſion. The right of the Company to eſtabliſh ſuch an arrangement, either as affecting the Rajah or the Allies, has already been ſtated in this diſpatch.

39. I entertain a ſanguine expectation, that the Rajah and his Miniſters, being fully apprized of the extenſive powers reſerved to the Company, will chearfully adopt ſuch regulations, as ſhall render the actual exerciſe of thoſe powers unneceſſary. Much indulgence will be required at the commencement of the new Government; and it is my intention to abſtain from any preſſure upon the Rajah's finances, which, by embarraſſing them, might tend to the impoveriſhment of the country, and to the diſtreſs of the people.

40. Soon after the enthronement of the Rajah, the Brahmin, Purneah, was appointed by the Commiſſioners to be his Highneſs's Dewan.

41. The eminent talents and integrity of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, added to his extraordinary ſkill in the country languages, and to his experience in the manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the Natives of India, induced me to ſelect him for the important charge of Reſident with the Rajah of Myſore; he was accordingly appointed to that office, immediately after the Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam had been ſigned; and the Commiſſion was then diſſolved, on the of July.

42. Although your Honourable Court will perceive, in the Commiſſion, the names of two perſons of whoſe merits it may be difficult for me to form an impartial judgment, I feel it to be my duty to recommend the conduct of the Commiſſioners to your moſt public and diſtinguiſhed approbation.

43. The Concluſion, within one month, of two treaties, ſo extenſive in their conſequences and complicated in their details, together with all the ſubordinate arrangements connected with this important ſettlement, will appear a more extraordinary

effort of diligence and ability, when it is remarked, that reference was neceſſarily made to me at Fort St. George, in every ſtage of the buſineſs. It will alſo be ſatisfactory to your Honourable Court to obſerve, that the whole arrangement has been conducted, at Seringapatam, with a ſpirit of humanity and liberality, which cannot fail to conciliate the good-will of the inhabitants of Myſore.

44. The command of Seringapatam will remain in the hands of Colonel Welleſley. It is a truſt of great delicacy and importance, which it is my duty to repoſe in a perſon of approved military talents and integrity, and to ſuperintend with peculiar vigilance and care.

45. Although I ſhall deem it prudent to detain the army in the field for a ſhort period of time, I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure your Honourable Court, that far the greater part of the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun is now in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity.

46. A detachment of the army of Bombay took poſſeſſion of Mangalore on the 4th of June; and the Province of Canara, with the exception of the fortreſs of Jemaulabad, appeared diſpoſed to ſubmit chearfully to our authority. I have little doubt, that the commanding officer of Jemaulabad will ſoon be induced to ſurrender to the Company's arms: in any event, however, he will be reduced without difficulty: in this confidence, a Collector has been appointed for the province of Canara.

47. The remainder of the Territory allotted to the Company in Coimbatoor has paſſed into our hands without any difficulty, and Collectors have been appointed for the adminiſtration of the revenue. The fort of Gurumcondah is in the poſſeſſion of his Highneſs the Nizam, and thoſe of Sera and Chittledroog are now garriſoned by the Britiſh troops. Some diſturbances have taken place in Bednore, in which province an adventurer had aſſembled a banditti, which had diſtreſſed the inhabitants of the country. A diviſion of the army being now on its progreſs towards Bednore, I have every reaſon to expect that the commotions in that quarter will ſpeedily be quelled.

48. The advantages reſulting to your intereſts, from the recent ſettlement of Myſore, are ſufficiently obvious as they appear in the preceding parts of this diſpatch, and in the papers which accompany it. It may not, however, be uſeleſs to ſubmit to your Honourable Court, in a connected form, a general view of the whole of this important queſtion, together with the reflections which have ariſen in my mind, from an anxious and aſſiduous attention to every branch of the ſubject.

49. Since the firſt war with Hyder Ally, the tranquillity of your poſſeſſions has been continually menaced by the power

of Myſore. Even in the intervals of peace which have ſucceeded to the ſeveral wars in which the Company has been engaged with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, your ſecurity in the Carnatic has ever been precarious. During the ceſſation of actual hoſtilities, the deſigns of the Sovereign of Myſore have ſtill continued uniformly hoſtile, and his means of executing them have always remained conſiderable, while the degrees of your ſafety have fluctuated with the ſtate of your military eſtabliſhments and preparations, and with the diſtribution of your force.

50. The baneful effects of this perpetual ſtate of uncertainty and ſolicitude, have been felt, not only in the decay of agriculture, and of the arts of peaceful induſtry on the Coaſt of Coromandel, and in the rebellious ſpirit of certain deſcriptions of your ſubjects on that Coaſt, and on the Coaſt of Malabar, but, occaſionally, throughout all India, in the diminution of the Britiſh influence and conſideration at foreign Courts, in the riſing hopes of the turbulent and diſaffected, and in the decline of public and private credit, ſhaken by repeated rumours of war, and by the conſtant neceſſity of guarding againſt ſurprize, from the ſudden aggreſſion of an enemy, whom no clemency or moderation could conciliate, and no faith could bind.

51. The reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's power and reſources, effected by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, had weakened, but not extinguiſhed, the cauſe of theſe complicated evils. Soon after the concluſion of peace, this cauſe and its effects appear to have recovered a conſiderable degree of activity and vigour, until, in the year 1796, the intrigues and military movements of Tippoo Sultaun compelled the Government General to aſſemble the army on the Coaſt of Coromandel, and in Autumn of 1797, ſuch apprehenſions were juſtly entertained of his deſigns and power, as induced the Government of Fort St. George to abandon the proſecution of an expedition ably planned, intimately connected with your intereſts, and which had already brought a heavy charge on your finances.

52. Judicious indeed, and provident, was the policy which dictated the relinquiſhment of that enterprize, ſince ſubſequent diſcoveries and events have manifeſted the great probability (if not the abſolute certainty) that the departure of the large force deſtined for Manilla would have proved a ſignal to the watchful vengeance of Tippoo Sultaun to invade the Carnatic, even without waiting for the aid of a French force, the aſſiſtance of which might not, perhaps, have appeared to him neceſſary, during the abſence of a conſiderable portion of our army.

53. But the apprehenſion of the deſigns and movements of the power of Myſore had never, perhaps, been more anxiouſly or more juſtly entertained, than between the months of June and September 1798. It cannot be denied, that during that period, your intereſts were menaced by a combination of the moſt ſerious dangers. The anxiety and fears hitherto entertained, with regard to the deſigns of Tippoo Sultaun, were now confirmed, by a certain knowledge of his having actually propoſed to the French projects of the moſt extenſive hoſtility againſt your Poſſeſſions in India. The alarm, as well as the danger, were conſiderably aggravated by the formidable preparations of the French in the Mediterranean, by the apparently deſperate ſtate of our alliances in the Decan, and by the peculiar ſituation of the Court of Hyderbad, ſubjected to the will of a powerful French army and French faction.

54. The ſituation of our Allies at this period of general deſpondency, is now well known to your Honourable Court; it will therefore be ſufficient, in this place, to obſerve, that the degree of danger, with which the Nizam and Peſhwa were threatened by the impending ſtorm, exceeded that which menaced our poſſeſſions. It is true, that Tippoo Sultaun's views againſt the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad were oſtenſibly limited to the recovery of the ceſſions made by him to thoſe Powers in 1792; but it cannot be doubted, that his ambition and rapacity would have augmented with the progreſs of his victories, and his revenge was not of a temper to be mitigated by ſucceſs.

55. Your Honourable Court is apprized of the changes which ſucceſſively and rapidly took place in the condition of our alliances, and of our army, ſubſtituting at Hyderabad, in place of a French faction, and a French army, Britiſh influence and a conſiderable Britiſh force, and producing, ultimately, the happy reſtoration of confidence and energy among your ſervants at Fort St. George; it is, therefore, unneceſſary to dwell on that part of the ſubject; but it may be expedient to advert to the ſtate of the general expectations, at different periods of time previous to the war, and to compare our actual ſituation with thoſe expectations, as well as with our poſition in the month of June 1798.

56. At that time, even the moſt ſanguine diſpoſitions, and thoſe leaſt affected by the prevalent panic, would probably have been content to have detached Tippoo Sultaun from his alliance with the French Nation, in the hope that, without the aid of a French force, he would not attempt to diſturb the tranquillity of the Carnatic.

57. Even at a later period, when the ſubverſion of the French party at Hyderabad, the reſtoration of the Nizam to

the condition of an efficient Ally, and the advanced ſtate of our military preparations, had inſpired a general ſpirit of confidence and zeal, the moſt confident and zealous would have deemed the iſſue of the approaching conteſt proſperous, as well as honourable, if it had effected a conſiderable reduction of the power and reſources of Tippoo Sultaun, and had obtained a reaſonable indemnity for the expenſes of the Allies.

58. The entire deſtruction of Tippoo Sultaun's power, or the abſolute transfer of his reſources, to any hand leſs inimical or leſs violent, would have been deemed a glorious termination, even of a long and expenſive conteſt.

59. But the ſucceſs of your arms in the ſhort period of the late campaign, has not merely excluded the French from Myſore, provided an ample indemnity to you and to your Ally for the charges of the war, deſtroyed the hoſtile power of Tippoo Sultaun, and effectually precluded its revival; but has transferred the ſword of your implacable enemy into your own hands, and turned to your uſe the main ſprings of his wealth and ſtrength.

60. By the Partition-Treaty of Myſore, you have acquired an augmentation of direct territorial revenue, to the annual amount of about Star Pagodas 6,47,641. 10. By the Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam you have ſecured an annual ſubſidy of Star Pagodas 7,00,000, making, together with your new territorial revenue, the ſum of Star Pagodas 13,47,641. 10. and leaving (after deducting the proviſion allotted for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun) an annual increaſe of your funds in this quarter of India, equal to Star Pagodas 11,47,641. 10. But a reaſonable expectation is entertained, that the territory acquired by the Company, under the Treaty of Myſore, will yield, in the courſe of a few years, a ſum not leſs than Star Pagodas 14,78,698. If ſuch an advance in the nominal revenue of the acquired diſtricts ſhould actually be realized, the poſitive augmentation of your available annual reſources, in conſequence of the late ſettlement of Myſore, will amount nearly to twenty lacs of Star Pagodas: but in eſtimating the increaſe of your annual available reſources, ſince the month of June 1798, the augmentation which took place in the ſubſidy payable by the Nizam is not to be omitted. By the treaty of Hyderabad, concluded on the firſt of September 1798, the annual ſubſidy was augmented from Arcot Rupees 6,44,556, to Arcot Rupees 24,17,100, making an increaſe annually of Arcot Rupees 17,72,544, or Star Pagodas 5,64,982. Thus the total augmentation of your available annual reſources, ſince June 1798, in this quarter of your poſſeſſions, amounts actually to Star Pagodas 17,12,623, and if the revenue of the newly acquired

territory ſhould be realized (according to juſt expectation) will amount to Star Pagodas 25,43,680.

61. Againſt theſe acquiſitions, muſt be placed the expenſe of whatever additions it may be found neceſſary to make to your military force, either in conſequence of the extenſion of your territory, or of the ſubſidiary engagements which have been contracted with the Nizam, and with the Rajah of Myſore.

62. The ſubſidiary force at Hyderabad muſt be conſidered as a part of your efficient ſtrength, prepared for your ſervice on any emergency, and ready to aid you, in any future war, as it has done in the laſt. It does not appear to me probable, that it will be neceſſary to make any conſiderable addition to the military eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George, in conſequence of the Treaty of Hyderabad; nor do I apprehend, that the requiſite increaſe of that eſtabliſhment, and of the army of Bombay, in conſequence of the two treaties annexed to this diſpatch, will bear any proportion to the increaſe of your revenue and reſources: for it muſt never be forgotten, that while your territory has been extended, your frontier has been contracted and ſtrengthened, your principal enemy utterly deſtroyed, and an Ally and dependant of the Company eſtabliſhed on his throne.

63. I do not yet poſſeſs the means of ſtating, with ſufficient accuracy, to your Honourable Court, either the amount of the charges incurred in conſequence of the various meaſures of preparation and precaution, which became neceſſary on the diſcovery of Tippoo Sultaun's hoſtile deſigns in June 1798, or the amount of the expenſe which is to be placed to the account of the operations of the late war. The accumulated charges, both of our preparations and of the war, muſt be conſiderable; but whenever a ſtatement of the expenſes of the late war can be ſubmitted to your Honourable Court, your wiſdom and juſtice will neceſſarily diſtinguiſh the charges incurred for the purpoſe of aſſembling an effective army in the field, from thoſe actually belonging to the operations of your armies in Myſore, and to the ſiege of Seringapatam.

64. From the moment that Tippoo Sultaun's negotiation had tranſpired, it became an indiſpenſable duty to place the Carnatic in a poſture of complete defence. The experience of former wars with Myſore, the nature of the frontier of the Carnatic (expoſed, in various points, by its almoſt innumerable paſſes, to the incurſion of the enemy) the actual ſtate of affairs in India and in Europe, all concurred to convince me, that the only rational ſyſtem of defence againſt Tippoo Sultaun was, to aſſemble your armies on the Coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar, in ſuch force, in ſuch a ſtate of equip-

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ment, and in ſuch a poſition, as ſhould excite in the mind of the Sultaun a juſt alarm for the ſafety of his capital. No other plan was calculated to ſecure the Carnatic againſt the ravages of his numerous cavalry; becauſe no other plan would have compelled him to concentrate his forces within his own territories, for the defence of the vital point of his empire. His capital was not only the object of his pride, but the center of his power; it was the ſtrongeſt fortification, the principal granary of his army, his only arſenal, the repoſitory of his treaſure, and the priſon of the legitimate claimant of his throne, as well as of the families of all his great chieftains, whoſe obedience he ſecured by retaining the object of their reverence and affection, within the walls of the fortreſs of Seringapatam. On the preſervation of that fortreſs, therefore, depended the fate of his empire, and (although I did not neglect any practicable precaution againſt the contrary courſe of events) my judgment was always decided, that he would never abandon the defence of Seringapatam, but with his life.

65. The ſucceſs of the plan (founded on this opinion) fully anſwered its primary purpoſe, ſince no part of the Sultaun's force ventured to enter the Company's poſſeſſions in the Carnatic during the late hoſtilities. It alſo fully anſwered the ſecondary purpoſe, of enabling your armies (when our ſpecific negotiation had failed) to act offenſively, with promptitude, vigour, and effect.

66. Neither the expenſe of the magazines of grain and other ſtores, on either Coaſt, nor of the battering train, with its equipment of cattle, ought therefore to be charged to the account of the war; for every expenſe incurred previous to the 3d February 1799 (the day on which Lieutenant General Harris received orders to march) muſt and would have been incurred, if no war had taken place, and ought to be charged to the account of the indiſpenſable defence of your poſſeſſions, according to the only plan which could provide effectually for that object.

67. The expenſes of moving the battering train to Seringapatam, as well as of maintaining the army in Myſore, cannot have much exceeded the charges which muſt have been continued, if the whole had remained within your frontier; and when it is conſidered, that if the army with the battering train had not moved to Seringapatam, the expenſive, but neceſſary ſyſtem of defence already explained, muſt have been protracted, until all danger from Tippoo Sultaun's connection with the French ſhould have been averted, your Honourable Court will probably ſanction my decided opinion, that the rapid movement of the Britiſh forces towards the ſcene of their certain

certain triumph, was not only the moſt effectual, but the moſt economical meaſure which could have been adopted, to fruſtrate the views of the enemy, and to ſecure the tranquillity of your poſſeſſions.

68. For, on the one hand, no proſpect appeared of any practicable reduction in the expenſe of a defenſive ſyſtem, during the continuance of the war between Great Britain and France, while every hour of delay in the movement of our army, afforded to Tippoo Sultaun the means of increaſing his ſtrength, of receiving ſuccours from the French, and conſequently, of aggravating to the Company, both the expenſe and hazard of the impending conteſt.

69. On the other hand, the ſtate of our army, the arrangements which had been made for its equipment and ſupply in every department, and the period of the ſeaſon, left no doubt, that the great object of the war would be attained in one ſhort campaign. Nor did this calculation prove to have been in any degree ſanguine; for although an alarm of a deficiency of grain prevailed in the army before Seringapatam on the 16th of April, it appeared ſoon after, upon an accurate examination, that at that time, (excluſive of the immenſe depôt eſtabliſhed in the diſtrict of Coorga) a quantity of grain remained in camp, ſufficient to maintain the whole of the fighting men of the army, at half allowance, until the 20th of May; and on the 13th of that month, Major General Floyd returned to Seringapatam, with the large ſupplies which had been forwarded from the Carnatic, under the care of Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown. It may alſo be uſeful to remark, in this place, that if any accident had protracted the operations of the ſiege, beyond the 4th of May, ample time would ſtill have remained for the reduction of the place, previous to the riſing of the Cavery, ſince the four eldeſt ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, with an eſcort of 1,500 men, and a conſiderable train of attendants, croſſed that river on the 18th of June, on which day the water was nearly as low as on the day of the aſſault.

70. Reviewing all theſe circumſtances, your Honourable Court will hereafter compare the expenſe incurred by the movement of the army to Seringapatam, with the probable charges of any other practicable plan of policy, or of military operation. In any view of the ſubject it will probably appear, that the increaſe of your revenue and pecuniary reſources, obtained by the iſſue of the war, far overbalances the combined expenſe of the preparations for your defence, and of the operations of the late campaign.

71. But in addition to this poſitive indemnification for your expenſes, your Honourable Court will alſo conſider the augmentation

mentation of your commercial and military reſources from the conqueſt of Myſore.

72. Hitherto, all traffic between your ſubjects or dependants and thoſe of the late Sultaun was nearly prohibited, by the reſtraints to which his hatred of the Britiſh Nation, or his ignorance and prejudice, had ſubjected the communication with your poſſeſſions. Theſe reſtraints being removed, and every proper encouragement to commercial intercourſe being ſubſtituted in their place, it may reaſonably be expected, that the neighbouring, and now united countries of the Carnatic and Myſore, will mutually conſume a conſiderable portion of their reſpective productions and manufactures, and that even a proportion of Britiſh commodities will ſoon find a market in Myſore. My information, with regard to the articles produced, manufactured, or conſumed, in the countries acquired by the Company and by the Rajah of Myſore, is at preſent too imperfect to enable me to form any accurate calculation of the poſſible increaſe of the imports from the Coaſt of Malabar to Europe; but it appears probable, that your inveſtment in the article of pepper may ſoon be augmented, to any extent which you may deem adviſable.

73. Your military reſources may be conſidered to have received a great augmentation, not only from the additional ſupplies of grain, proviſions, and cattle, which your connection with Myſore places at your diſpoſal, but from the new channels which it opens for recruiting the native force, both of the Preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay. Under this head, may alſo be conſidered the ſuperiority of the climate of Myſore, to any in this quarter of India, and the means which it affords of preſerving the health, and conſequent efficiency of European troops.

74. Highly as I eſtimate theſe immediate and direct advantages of revenue, and of commercial and military reſource, I conſider the recent ſettlement of Myſore to be equally important to your intereſts, in its tendency to increaſe your political conſideration and influence among the Native Powers of India, together with your means of maintaining internal tranquillity and order among your ſubjects and dependants, and of defending your poſſeſſions againſt any enemy, either Aſiatic or European.

75. Theſe are principles of ſubſtantial and durable ſecurity, the operation of which muſt be felt throughout every part of your poſſeſſions, and in every branch of your affairs both in India and Europe.

76. The balance which it was the policy of the Treaty of Seringapatam, in 1792, to eſtabliſh between the Native Powers of India, was ſoon deranged by the courſe of events:

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our influence in the general ſcale proved inſufficient, not only to maintain peace between our Allies, but to check either the rapid decline of their reſpective reſources and ſtrength, or the growing aſcendency of the French faction at Hyderabad, on the ſyſtematic machinations of Tippoo Sultaun. Experience has manifeſted, that the power preſerved to that infatuated and reſtleſs Prince, muſt always have been thrown into the ſcale oppoſed to our intereſts, and that, in no poſſible combination or conflict of the politics of Poonah and Hyderabad, could the interpoſition or neutrality of Tippoo Sultaun take a bias favourable to our ſecurity. If he menaced war, or ſought alliance with either or with both thoſe States, his uniform object was our diſturbance: If he remained neuter, either in their diſſentions or union, it was to preſerve his own ſtrength unimpaired for that conteſt with ours, which formed the favourite ſcope of all his views. In no caſe, has his power been brought into action, or remained at reſt, without a hoſtile deſign, and an injurious effect to our influence and conſideration. The balance is now in our own hands, we now poſſeſs the irreſiſtible power, either of concentrating the moſt efficient part of the reſources of Myſore in one maſs, for our ſingle defence againſt any poſſible combination; or of throwing the ſame weight into that ſcale, which ſhall appear to require ſuch an aid, for the preſervation of the general tranquillity on the ſolid baſis of moderation and juſtice.

77. The connection between the Nizam and the French is entirely diſſolved, under circumſtances which, I truſt, will render its renewal impracticable, at leaſt for many years.

78. The intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun among the Rajahs inhabiting the Coaſt of Malabar, among the Poligars in the Carnatic, and among every other deſcription of your diſaffected or refractory ſubjects, were the ſources of continual commotion within your territories, while the vicinity of the hoſtile frontier of Myſore offered refuge and impunity to every offender againſt your authority, and to every diſturber of the public peace. It may reaſonably be expected, that the eſtabliſhment of your influence in Myſore, will operate as a powerful check on the ſpirit of diſorder in your own poſſeſſions, and by removing the cauſes of internal weakneſs, may enable you to oppoſe every foreign attack with greater confidence and vigour.

79. Such appear to me to be the conſequences of the late ſettlement, as they relate more immediately to the intereſts of the Honourable Company; but it will be proper to conſider them alſo as they affect our Allies.

80. The eſtabliſhment of a Hindoo State in Myſore, with the reſtoration of the temples and endowments of that religion,

muſt

muſt be grateful to the Government of Poonah, independently of the advantages ariſing from the ſubſtitution of a power of the ſame religion and of pacific views, in the place of an odious Mahomedan Uſurpation. ſcarcely leſs hoſtile to the Mahratta than to the Britiſh Nation.

81. With regard to the Nizam, the ſolid and permanent benefits which have reſulted to his Highneſs from the recent improvement of his connection with the Company, and particularly from the new ſettlement of Myſore, are obvious and conſiderable. The exiſtence of his throne was ſaved, by the deſtruction of the French party at Hyderabad, in October 1798. The formidable power of Tippoo Sultaun, which perpetually menaced his Highneſs's poſſeſſions, and filled his court and dominions with intrigues and treaſon, has been annihilated, and a friendly and allied State eſtabliſhed in Myſore. His Highneſs has received a large increaſe of territory, revenue, and power, together with ſeveral important fortreſſes, tending greatly to ſecure the tranquillity of his dominions. His expenſes in the war have been inconſiderable; and if a compariſon were to be inſtituted, of the advantages accruing to him and to the Company from the whole arrangement, thoſe obtained by his Highneſs would be found to preponderate: for the danger from which he has been delivered, was even more imminent than that which menaced the Company's poſſeſſions; and while his expenſes have borne no proportion to ours, he has attained equal benefits, both of indemnification and ſecurity. The collateral benefits derivable by the Company from its connection with the Rajah of Myſore, will neceſſarily extend to the Nizam, and be ſcarcely leſs felt by him than by us, while he ſhall remain faithful to his alliance with the Company. I have the ſatisfaction to know, that his moſt able and experienced counſellors are fully ſenſible of the extenſive and ſolid benefits acquired by his Highneſs, under the general operation of the late treaties, I am therefore perſuaded, that his Highneſs's juſt ſenſe of the permanent intereſts of his State, will command his cordial co-operation in the maintenance of the new ſettlement.

82. The intereſts of the Rajah of Myſore being identified with thoſe of the Company, and the ſafety, proſperity, and honour of the Peſhwa and of the Nizam being amply ſecured by the Treaties of Hyderabad and Myſore, and by the Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam, I entertain a confident expectation, that the recent ſettlement of the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun will prove not leſs durable than, I truſt, it will be found equitable in its fundamental principles, beneficial in its general operation, and conformable, in every point

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of view, to the liberal character of the English East-India Company, and to the just and moderate policy established by Parliament for the Government of the British Empire in India.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

Fort St. George, 3d August, 1799. (Signed) MORNINGTON.

ENCLOSURES.

(No. 1.)—COMMISSION for MYSORE; dated 4th June, 1799.

Richard Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c. Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to all whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas the glorious success of the British and Allied Arms in Mysore, under the favour of Providence, has reduced the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun to the joint power and authority of the Honorable the English East-India Company, and of his Highness the Soubah of the Decan, their Friend and Ally; and whereas his said Highness has given full power and authority to the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to conduct and order the interests of His Highness in the said possessions, and to conclude such an arrangement thereof, as shall appear to his Lordship to be most expedient for the security and welfare of the country, and for the common benefit of the Allies; now know ye, that for the more speedy conclusion of such a salutary arrangement, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity, by the settlement of the said conquered territories, I, the said Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General as aforesaid, do hereby constitute, nominate, and appoint, Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, or any three or more of them, to be Commissioners for the settlement of the territories so recently conquered from the said Tippoo Sultaun, and to be and be styled Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, with full powers to negotiate and conclude, in my name, all such treaties, and to make and issue all such temporary and provisional regulations, for the ordering and management of the civil and military Government, and of the revenues of the said territories, as may be necessary for the immediate administration and settlement thereof: the said Commissioners

to

to be, nevertheleſs, ſubject to ſuch orders and inſtructions as they ſhall, from time to time, receive from me, and regularly to report their proceedings to me, keeping an exact diary, or daily record thereof, under the ſignature of one of their Secretaries. And I do hereby empower the ſaid Commiſſioners to hold their meetings at ſuch places, either within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, or elſewhere, as they ſhall judge moſt convenient, and to adjourn, from time to time, and to change the place of their meeting, according to the exigence of the public ſervice. And I authorize and direct the ſaid Commiſſioners to communicate, from time to time, with Meer Allum Bahauder, touching the objects of this Commiſſion; and I nominate and appoint Captain Malcolm and Captain Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Edward Golding to be Aſſiſtant Secretary to the ſaid Commiſſion, during my pleaſure. And before the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, ſhall proceed to act in the execution of any of the powers or truſts veſted in them by this Commiſſion, ſave only the power of adminiſtering the oath hereinafter mentioned, he or they ſhall ſeverally take and ſubſcribe the following oath; that is to ſay:

I, *A. B.* do faithfully promiſe and ſwear, that as a Commiſſioner for the Affairs of Myſore, I will execute the ſeveral powers and truſts repoſed in me, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment, without favour or affection, prejudice or malice, to any perſon whatever. I will not diſcloſe or make known any of the orders or inſtructions which ſhall be tranſmitted to me, or to the ſaid Commiſſioners, or by the Governor General, or by his order, or any of the proceedings of the ſaid Commiſſioners, ſave only to the other Members of this Commiſſion, or to the perſon or perſons who ſhall be duly nominated and employed in tranſcribing or preparing the ſame, reſpectively, or in recording the proceedings of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or unleſs I ſhall be authorized by the Governor General to diſcloſe or make known the ſame. I do further promiſe and ſwear, that I will not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, by myſelf or by any other perſon for my uſe or on my behalf, or the behalf or for the uſe of any other perſon, any ſum of money, or other valuable thing, by way of gift, preſent, or otherwiſe; and that to the Governor General in Council I will juſtly and truly account for, anſwer, and pay, all the rents, duties, and other revenues, and ſums of money, which ſhall come to my hands, or to the hands of any perſon or perſons in truſt for, or employed by me, in execution of the powers and authorities veſted in the ſaid Commiſſioners by the ſaid Governor General.

So help me God.

Which oath any two of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, and are hereby empowered to adminiſter to the others of them.

And

And the said oath shall be entered by one of the Secretaries to the Commission amongst the acts of the Board, and be duly subscribed and attested by the said Commissioners, at the time of their taking and administering the same to each other, respectively: and the several Secretaries, and other Officers of the said Board of Commissioners, shall also take and subscribe, before the said Board, such oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, and the integrity of their conduct therein, as the said Board shall direct. And when any three of the said Commissioners shall have taken the oath, they shall immediately constitute a Board, and proceed to act under the Commission. And I do hereby empower and direct the said Commissioners to take charge and render an exact account to me, of all such public property as has been, or shall be found, within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and also to collect and bring to account all such arrears of revenue, and all such sums of money as were due to the Sirkar on the 4th of May 1799, or have or shall become due to the Government of the Allies, from and after that day. Provided always, that this order shall not be construed to prevent or impede the distribution among the Allied Army, of the prize taken in the fort of Seringapatam on the 4th of May, according to the general order issued by the Governor General in Council, under date the : and provided also, that nothing contained in this Commission shall be deemed to preclude the right of the captors of any fort or place, taken on or before the said 4th day of May 1799, to obtain from the Commissioners an attested account of the public property contained therein, in order that the claims of all such captors may be heard and determined by the Governor General in Council, or by the Honourable the Court of Directors, or by His Majesty in Council, according to the nature of the case. And I do hereby authorize and direct the said Commissioners, immediately upon entering on their duties under this Commission, to issue a proclamation, notifying the restoration of tranquillity, and promising to all the inhabitants of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, security of person and of private property, encouraging them to resume their ordinary occupations, under the protection of the Allies. And I further direct, that the said proclamation shall contain the strictest injunctions, under the most severe penalties, to all persons within the said territories, to abstain from acts of violence, outrage, and plunder.

(No. 2.)—*Instructions to the Commissioners of Mysore; dated 4th of June, 1799.*

[Secret.]

To the COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Mysore.

Gentlemen,

1. The Commission which accompanies this letter, will apprize you of the nature and extent of the powers which I have deemed it advisable to entrust to you. These powers necessarily supersede those which I had delegated, during the campaign, to the Commission appointed to assist Lieutenant General Harris, in all matters relating to political negotiation. The favourable situation of affairs in Mysore, appearing to render my presence at Seringapatam quite unnecessary, I have again taken the resolution of remaining at Madras; and I therefore propose to confide to you such a portion of my authority, as may enable you, under my orders, to effect a settlement of the country without my presence. Whatever three members of the Commission shall be present at Seringapatam, on the arrival of this dispatch, will proceed immediately to act under the Commission, and to execute the instructions contained in this letter.

2. The restoration of the representative of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Mysore, accompanied by a partition of territory between the Allies, in which the interests of the Mahrattas should be conciliated, appearing to me, under all circumstances of the case, to be the most advisable basis on which any new settlement of the country can be rested, I have resolved to frame, without delay, a plan founded on these principles, and I hope in the course of to-morrow, to be able to forward to you the articles of a treaty, with proper instructions annexed, for the purpose of carrying the above-mentioned plan into effect.

3. In the mean while, it is absolutely necessary that certain measures of precaution should be immediately adopted, in order to facilitate the intended arrangement. These measures relate, First, to the satisfaction of the principal Mussulman Sirdars, and of the Kelledars of the several forts; Secondly, to the mode of removing the family of Tippoo Sultaun from Mysore, with the least practicable injury to their feelings. With regard to the first object, I have already forwarded to the Honourable Mr. Henry Wellesley, a letter to Meer Allum, and a copy of a letter from the Nizam to me, which I trust will enable you to give complete satisfaction to Kummeer ud Deen; and, unless you expect any considerable advantage from his influence at Seringapatam, in conciliating others of his religion, I desire that you will take the earliest measures to induce him to repair

to Gurrumcondah. With the other leading Muſſulmans, you ſhould immediately enter into ſuch pacific engagements, as ſhall preclude the poſſibility of any alarm in their minds, with reſpect to their ſituation and proſpects, under any new arrangement of the country.

4. I rely on your diſcretion to conclude ſuch an arrangement, with as little burthen to the finances of the Company as circumſtances will admit. The whole body of Tippoo's Sirdars ought not to become an excluſive charge upon the Company. They muſt be employed and provided for by the Allies, and by the Rajah of Myſore, collectively: the families of the Sirdars ſlain during the campaign, muſt alſo be provided for in the ſame manner.

5. The Kelledars, who have ſurrendered, and thoſe who ſtill holds forts in their poſſeſſion, ſhould be paid their arrears for the month of April at leaſt, with their pay for the month of May, and for as long a time as we may leave them in charge of their forts. On diſmiſſing any of them, liberal gratuities ſhould be given them, for the purpoſe of conciliation. All theſe charges may hereafter be adjuſted between the Allies.

6. As ſoon as you ſhall judge that your arrangements with the remnant of the Muſſulman intereſt are in ſufficient forwardneſs, you will proceed to take the neceſſary meaſures for removing the family of the Sultaun. The details of this painful, but indiſpenſable meaſure, cannot be entruſted to any perſon more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occaſion, than Colonel Welleſley; and I therefore commit to his diſcretion, activity, and humanity, the whole arrangement, ſubject always to ſuch ſuggeſtions, as may be offered by the other members of the Commiſſion. I have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to take the command of the fortreſs of Vellore, which is deſtined for the future reſidence of the Sultaun's family. Colonel Doveton is alſo appointed Pay-maſter of Stipends to the Family; and he has been directed to make every poſſible preparation for their accommodation at Vellore. After their arrival, no reaſonable expence will be ſpared, to render their habitation ſuitable to their former rank and expectations; and it is my intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance. Colonel Welleſley will judge, whether it may be neceſſary to give either to the whole or to any branch of the family, any ſpecific aſſurance of the exact amount of the ſums to be allotted to them reſpectively. If any ſuch particular explanation ſhould appear neceſſary for their ſatisfaction, I authorize you to make the allotment of ſtipend to each of them, as well for the eſtabliſhment of the Zenana, provided that the total ſum for the maintenance of the whole family be not ſtated at more than three, or at the

utmoſt

utmoſt four lacks of pagodas. The Sons of the late Sultaun may be accompanied by ſuch attendants as they may ſelect, provided the number be not ſo great as to endanger the public tranquillity, or to form a point of union for the adherents of the late Sultaun. It might be deſirable, that Ali Reza ſhould accompany the Princes; as he appears to be attached to the intereſts of the Company, and at the ſame time to entertain conſiderable affection for the Princes. The females and children of the ſeveral families muſt follow the Princes, as ſpeedily as poſſible. Colonel Welleſley, in my name, will give the moſt unequivocal aſſurances of protection and indulgence to every branch of the family; and at a proper time, he will deliver the letters for the four eldeſt Sons of Tippoo, forwarded by the Perſian Tranſlator to Mr. Henry Welleſley. If General Harris ſhould be at Seringapatam, or within reach of it, I am perſuaded that his humanity will induce him to exert every effort to mitigate all the rigorous parts of this revolution in Myſore, which I feel myſelf bound, by every principle of duty towards the Britiſh intereſts in India, to accompliſh without delay.

7. I have learned, with the utmoſt degree of ſurprize and concern, that the Zenana in the Palace of the Sultaun was ſearched for treaſure, ſome time after the capture of the place: I could have wiſhed, for the honour of the Britiſh name, that the apartments of the women had not been diſturbed. In the heat and confuſion of an aſſault, ſuch exceſſes are frequently unavoidable; but I ſhall for ever lament, that this ſcene ſhould have been acted long after the conteſt had ſubſided, and when the whole place had ſubmitted to the ſuperiority of our victorious arms. If any perſonal ornaments, or other articles of value, were taken from the women in that unfortunate moment, I truſt that the Commander in Chief will make it his buſineſs to vindicate the humanity of the Britiſh character, by uſing the moſt zealous exertions to obtain a full reſtitution of the property in queſtion.

8. After this obſervation, it is ſuperfluous to add my moſt anxious expectation, that the utmoſt degree of care will be taken to ſecure the perſonal property of the Princes and of the women, when the period of their removal ſhall arrive.

9. You will of courſe apply to the Commander in Chief, for ſuch an eſcort as may be neceſſary to convey the family of Tippoo to the place of their deſtination; and you will arrange the time and mode of their departure, ſo as to preclude the poſſibility of any commotion or eſcape. It is deſirable, that ſome Officer, converſant in the language, manners, and cuſtoms of the Natives, and of approved humanity, ſhould accompany the Princes, until Lieutenant Colonel Doveton can meet them.—His qualifications for the truſt which I have repoſed in him, are too well known to require any illuſtration.

10. In exercising the general powers vested in you by the accompanying Commission, I desire that you will not interfere in the management of the province of Canara, until you shall receive further instructions from me. I have directed General Stuart to make a temporary arrangement for the Government of that province; and until I shall have received his report, I cannot decide the system of measures, most eligible to be adopted in that quarter. You will apprize the Commissioners, whose power is superseded by this new Commission, of my entire approbation of their services; and you will return them my thanks accordingly.

11. The present regulation is founded on an opinion, that the Commander in Chief may not always be at liberty to act in a political capacity, and that he may not be able to spare more than one of his confidential staff from about his person. My selection of Lieutenant Colonel Close has been directed, not only by my knowledge of his extraordinary talents, proficiency in the native languages, and experience in the native manners and customs, but my determination to establish him in the important office of Resident with the Rajah of Mysore, as soon as that Prince shall be placed on the Musnud. You will observe, that the Commission enjoins all the Commissioners, and persons employed under them, to take an oath of Secrecy, previously to their entering upon their functions; you will therefore communicate a copy of the Commission to any member, who may happen to be absent from Seringapatam when the dispatch shall arrive: but the contents of this dispatch must not be communicated by the person to whom it is addressed, to any person who shall not have taken the oath of secrecy prescribed in the Commission, excepting Meer Allum.

12. It has occurred to me, that the removal of your meetings to Bangalore might have an useful effect, in drawing the multitude of Mussulmans from Seringapatam. This would enable the Commandant of the fort to commence the repair or improvement of the fortifications, and to proceed in clearing the place, and making it strictly a military station. I recommend the earliest possible attention to this measure, as being of essential importance to our security in Mysore.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
June 4th, 1799.

(Signed) MORNINGTON

(No. 3.) *From the Myſore Commiſſioners to the Governor General; dated 8th June, 1799.*

To the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordſhip's ſecret letter, under date the 4th inſtant, together with the Commiſſion accompanying it.

2. The Honorable Colonel Welleſley, Mr. Welleſley, and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, having been regularly ſworn in, as members of the Commiſſion, according to the form preſcribed by your Lordſhip, the Commiſſion will proceed, without delay, to act in conformity to your Lordſhip's inſtructions.

3. Captain Malcolm, one of the Secretaries to the Commiſſion, and Mr. Golding, Aſſiſtant Secretary, have alſo taken the neceſſary oath.

4. We feel great ſatisfaction, in being able to aſſure your Lordſhip, that before the Zenana was ſearched for treaſure, ſeparate apartments were prepared for the ladies, and no precaution omitted, to ſecure them from the poſſibility of being expoſed to any inconvenience: No treaſure was found in the Zenana, nor was any article whatever conveyed from thence.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley,*
Henry Welleſley,
Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Seringapatam,
8th June, 1799.

(No. 4.)—*From the Myſore Commiſſioners to the Commander in Chief; dated 12th June, 1799.*

To his Excellency Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. Camp.

Sir,

Upon mature deliberation, we deem it of the laſt importance, that the inſtructions of the Right Honorable the Governor General, with reſpect to the family of the late Tippoo

Sultaun, ſhould be carried into effect, without delay, and that they ſhould be removed from the Fort of Seringapatam with all practicable expedition.

We have the honour to encloſe for your information, a ſtatement of the number of draft and carriage cattle, which will be neceſſary for the removal of the four elder Princes, with their reſpective families.

As Colonel Welleſley finds it impoſſible to procure a ſufficient number in the neighbourhood of this place, we requeſt that you will furniſh him with the number required, from the cattle in uſe with the army.

We would hope that the arrangement we propoſe will not interfere with the intentions you may have formed, of moving the army ſhortly in the direction of Sera; but we conceive the removal of the Princes to ſuperſede every other conſideration.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley,*
Henry Welleſley,
Wm. Kirkpatrick,
By. Cloſe.

Seringapatam,
12th June, 1799.

(No. 5.) *From the Myſore Commiſſioners to the Governor General; dated 12th June, 1799.*

My Lord,

We have the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that having yeſterday taken into conſideration the moſt eligible means of carrying into effect the meaſure of conciliation, towards the principal ſurviving Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun (reſiding at preſent in the city) ſuggeſted by the directions contained in the ſecond paragraph of your Lordſhip's letter of the 4th inſtant, we came to the following reſolutions:

First. To promiſe, in the name of the Company, penſions for life to the following perſons, to the amount ſpecified after the name of each:

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Meer Gholum Ali Meer, Suddoor, - -	3000
Gholam Ali Khan, Vakeel, - -	3000
Ali Reza Khan, ditto - -	3000
Badruz Zemaun Khan - - -	3000
Syed Mahomed Khan - - -	2400

Secondly,

Secondly. To promise, in the name of the Company, pensions for life to the following persons, to the amount specified after the name of each:

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Khan Jehan Khan - - - -	500
Syed Mohu ud Deen - - - -	500
Abdul Wahab - - - -	500
Abdul Kuddoos - - - -	500
Bankur Sahib (Son of Budnoy Zemaun Khan)	600
Hussein Sahib (Ditto) - - -	600

Thirdly. To promise, in the name of the Company, stipends or allowances to the following persons equal to half the amount of their respective salaries under the late Government; such stipends to be continued to them during good behaviour, or so long as they should remain unemployed, either by the Company or its Allies:

	Former Pay Cant. Pagodas	Present Pay, Cant. Pagodas.
Meer Ghobam Hassein -	840	420
Syed Yassin, - -	700	350
Shaik Mahomed Deen, -	700	350
Mahomed Hullem, - -	700	350
Shaik Mahomed, - -	700	350
Syed Shaw Abbas, - -	700	350
Mahomed Ismail, - -	560	280
Abdul Mahomed, - -	560	280
Meer Ibrahim, - -	630	315
Mahomed Syed, - -	630	315
Mahomed Ismail, - -	630	315
Hafez Mahomed Khan, -	630	315
Mahomed Hussein, -	420	210

In our selection of the three first of the Sirdars, named under the first head, we were guided by considerations, referring partly to the services which they had rendered, or the good dispositions which they had manifested towards the British Government, and partly, to the high respect entertained for their character, and to the weight and authority which they are universally acknowledged to possess amongst the Mahomedans of this country.

With respect to the two last, we were influenced solely by a regard to the latter of the preceding considerations.

All the persons named under the second head (with the exception of Bankur Sahib and Hussin Sahib, who are sons of Budnoy Zemaun Khan) were Meer Meerans under the late Government,

Government, and have been reported to us as men of the moſt reſpectable characters in that rank.

In fixing the amount of the penſions to be granted to the Sirdars, already enumerated, our attention was not ſo much directed to the amount of their reſpective ſalaries under the late Tippoo Sultaun, as to the policy of ſecuring, by a liberal proviſion, the attachment of ſo many perſons of rank and influence, to the intereſts and welfare of the Britiſh Government in India.

It did not appear adviſeable to us, to fetter the proviſion to be made for the foregoing perſons, by any conditions which might be thought to derogate from the liberality and munificence of the Company: we determined, therefore, to be ſatisfied with ſignifying to them, that we had no doubt their conduct would be ſuch, as to ſecure a continuance of the favor and protection of the Britiſh Government.

The perſons included in the laſt liſt, had alſo held the rank of Meer Meerans, under the late Government, but did not appear to us to poſſeſs ſuch weight of character, as to entitle them to equal conſideration with thoſe of the ſame rank, enumerated under our ſecond reſolution.

All the Sirdars mentioned under the foregoing heads, attended us this morning, by appointment, and were received by us, according to the claſſes into which we had previouſly arranged them. We then proceeded to ſtate to each claſs, ſeparately, the powers with which we were entruſted by your Lordſhip, and the reſolutions which, under thoſe powers, we had adopted with reſpect to them.

We have great ſatisfaction in informing your Lordſhip, that this communication was received by every individual with very lively ſenſations of gratitude, and, in ſeveral inſtances, of wonder; many of them expreſſing the greateſt aſtoniſhment at the unparalleled condeſcenſion and generoſity of the Company's Government, in manifeſting ſo much conſideration for perſons who had ſo recently borne arms againſt them, and who could not aſſert any claims to their favor and protection.

From the manner in which the bounty of your Lordſhip to theſe perſons has been received, we entertain a confident expectation, that the meaſure will produce the happieſt effect, in tranquillizing and conciliating all claſſes of people, and in preparing their minds for the new order of things, about to be eſtabliſhed under your Lordſhip's inſtructions.

Your Lordſhip will obſerve, that the total amount of the allowances which we have hitherto agreed to grant to the Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun, does not exceed the annual ſum of Star Pagodas 20,907. 2. 6.

We shall, no doubt, find it necessary to augment the present list of pensioners, and to make provision for the families of certain Sirdars deceased, whose pretensions we have not yet taken into our consideration, excepting in the instance of Syed Sahib's family (consisting of eighteen persons, male and female) for the maintenance of which we have assigned a monthly pension of two hundred Star Pagodas. We are persuaded, however, that the sum allotted by your Lordship, as a fund for providing suitably for these various persons, will be more than adequate to the purpose of enabling us to extend the Company's liberality to every individual whom it may be necessary to admit to a participation of it, either on the score of humanity or policy.

Having judged it of the utmost importance, to lose no time in carrying into effect your Lordship's instructions, with respect to the removal of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, we this morning addressed a letter to the Commander in Chief, a copy of which we have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information. The deficiency in draft and carriage cattle, which at present exists both here and at Camp, has compelled Colonel Wellesley to confine himself to the removal, in the first instance, of the four elder Princes, with their respective families. The remaining parts of the family inhabit the Zenana; and no danger is to be apprehended from their continuing in Seringapatam, until it shall be practicable to remove them.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Wellesley,*
Henry Wellesley,
Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Seringapatam,
12th June, 1799.

(No. 6.)—*From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 19th June, 1799.*

To the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

We have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the four elder Princes, with their respective families, crossed the river yesterday, and proceeded on their march to Vellore this morning. The escort appointed to conduct the Princes to Vellore, is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Coke, and consists of

two

two divisions of the Honourable Company's second European Regiments of one battalion of Native Infantry, with four field pieces, and of two troops of Cavalry, amounting, in the whole, to 1500 men.

We trust, that our appointment of Captain Marriot to attend the Princes, until they shall be joined by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Wellesley,*
Henry Wellesley,
W. Kirkpatrick.

Seringapatam,
19th June, 1799.

P. S. We refrained from appointing Ali Reza Khan to accompany the Princes to Vellore, having understood that no intercourse had subsisted between him and the Princes, since the return of Ali Reza from Madras, and having been informed that he was particularly obnoxious to Futteh Hyder.

(No. 7.)—*From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 25th June, 1799.*

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. Having signified, through Purneah, to the Family of the Rajah, the general outline of your Lordship's intentions, with respect to His Highness, we received a written answer to our communication, of which the enclosed is a translation.

2. In consequence of these communications it appeared to us proper, that the members of the Commission should wait upon the Rajah, without delay: we accordingly yesterday signified, through Purneah, to His Highness, and to his family, our intention of paying our personal respects to them in the course of the evening.

3. We proceeded to His Highness's residence, accompanied by Purneah, whom we thought it proper should be present at this first interview. Although every preparation was made for our reception, it is not easy to describe to your Lordship the state of Misery in which we found this persecuted family.

4. A portion of the apartment in which we were received was concealed from our view by a curtain, behind which the Ranay, and the other female members of the family, were stationed.

5. We were received by the male part of the family, with expressions

expreſſions of gratitude and joy proportioned to the magnitude of the benefits conferred on them, and to the ſtate of indigence and obſcurity from which they were relieved. We again communicated, as we had done before, through Purneah, the general outline of your Lordſhip's propoſed arrangement, and your intentions with reſpect to the Rajah. The Rana, in reply, expreſſed, through one of her attendants, the lively ſenſe which ſhe entertained of your Lordſhip's clemency, which had raiſed her and her family from the loweſt pitch of human miſery, to that ſtation of which they had been deprived by tyranny and uſurpation. She dwelt particularly on the perſecution to which ſhe and her family had been expoſed, from the cruel, ſavage, and relentleſs diſpoſition of the late Tippoo Sultaun; but ſhe added, that the generoſity of the Company, having reſtored the ancient rights of her houſe in the perſon of her Grandſon, had opened to her a proſpect of paſſing the remnant of her days in peace.

6. The Rajah, who is ſaid to be five years old, is of a delicate habit; his complexion is rather fair than otherwiſe, and his countenance is very expreſſive. He betrayed ſome ſymptoms of alarm on our firſt arrival, but theſe ſoon diſappeared. He ſeems to be of a timid diſpoſition, and to have ſuffered conſiderably from reſtraint.

7. We have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the partition of the country, and the elevation of the Rajah to the Muſnud, was this day proclaimed.

We have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervants,

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley,*
Henry Welleſley,
Will. Kirkpatrick,
By. Cloſe.

Seringapatam,
25th June, 1799.

(No. 7. A.)—*From the Ranies of Myſore to the Commiſſioners, dated 25th June, 1799. To Lieutenant General George Harris, Bahaudur; The Honorable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, Bahaudur; Mr. Henry Welleſley, Bahaudur; Lieutenant Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, Bahaudur; and Lieutenant Colonel By. Cloſe, Bahaudur; Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſore.*

From

From Letchima Ama, the wife of Kisna Raige Worrier *, and Dewaj Ama, the wife of Chiaum Raige Worrier †, with compliments: on the 22d day of Jeisht, year Shidartee, (24th June, 1799.)

Your having conferred on our child the government of Mysore, Nuggur, and Chittledroog, with their dependencies, and appointed Purneah to be the Dewan, has afforded us the greatest happiness.

Forty years have elapsed since our government ceased. Now you have favoured our Boy with the government of this country, and nominated Purneah to be his Dewan, we shall, while the sun and moon may continue, commit no offence to your Government. We shall at all times consider ourselves as under your protection, and orders: Your having established us, must for ever be fresh in the memory of our posterity, from one generation to another. Our offspring can never forget an attachment to your Government, on whose support we shall depend.

(Signed) *Letchima Amany*,
Dewaj Amany.

Seringapatam,
25th June, 1799.

(No. 8.)—*Partition Treaty of Mysore. Treaty for the strengthening the Alliance and Friendship subsisting between the English East-India Company, Bahauder; His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah, Bahauder; and the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder; and for effecting a Settlement of the Dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun.*

Whereas the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the Allies, entered into an offensive and defensive Alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army for the purpose of commencing war against the Honourable English Company Behauader and its Allies, Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honourable English Company Behauder and its Allies, for their defence and protection against the joint designs

* The second wife of the Rajah who reigned at Hyder's first usurpation.

† The second wife of Chiaum Raige, and maternal aunt of the present Rajah, whose father was married to eight wives, two of whom were sisters.

deſigns of the ſaid Sultaun and of the French, the Allied Armies of the Honourable Engliſh Company Behauder, and of his Highneſs Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Behauder, proceeded to hoſtilities, in vindication of their rights, and for the preſervation of their reſpective dominions, from the perils of foreign invaſion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentleſs enemy.

And whereas it has pleaſed Almighty God to proſper the juſt cauſe of the ſaid Allies, the Honourable Engliſh Company Behauder and His Highneſs Nixam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Behauder, with a continued courſe of victory and ſucceſs, and finally to crown their arms, by the reduction of the capital of Myſore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional ſubmiſſion of his people; and whereas the ſaid Allies, being diſpoſed to exerciſe the right of conqueſt, with the ſame moderation and forbearance which they have obſerved from the commencement to the concluſion of the late ſucceſsful war, have reſolved to uſe the power which it has pleaſed Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpoſe of obtaining reaſonable compenſation for the expences of the war, and of eſtabliſhing permanent ſecurity, and genuine tranquillity, for themſelves and their ſubjects, as well as for all the powers contiguous to their reſpective dominions: wherefore a treaty, for the adjuſtment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Behauder and His Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Behauder, is now concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majeſty and of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the coaſt of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the Britiſh Nation in India; and by the Nabob Meer Allum Behauder, on the part and in the name of His Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Behauder, according to the under-mentioned articles, which by the bleſſing of God ſhall be binding on the heirs and ſucceſſors of the contracting parties, as long as the ſun and moon ſhall endure, and of which the conditions ſhall be reciprocally obſerved by the ſaid contracting parties.

Article 1. It being reaſonable and juſt, that the Allies, by this treaty, ſhould accompliſh the original objects of the war (*viz.* a due indemnification for the expences incurred in their own defence, and effectual ſecurity for their reſpective poſſeſſions againſt the future deſigns of their enemies) it is ſtipulated

lated and agreed, that the diſtricts ſpecified in ſchedule A, hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the paſſes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultaun, to any part of the poſſeſſions of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Behauder, of its Allies or Tributaries, ſituated below the Ghauts on either Coaſt, and all forts ſituated near to and commanding the ſaid paſſes, ſhall be ſubjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Behauder, the ſaid Company Behauder engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the ſaid diſtricts, for the ſuitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan, and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpoſe, with the reſervation herein after ſtated, an annual ſum, of not leſs than two lacks of ſtar pagodas, making the Company's ſhare as follows:

Eſtimated value of diſtrict enumerated in the ſchedule A. according to the ſtatement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792.

Canteria Pagodas, - - - - - -	7,77,170
Deduct proviſion for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, two lacks of ſtar pagodas, in Canteria Pagodas - - - -	2,40,000
Remains to the Eaſt-India Company - -	5,37,170

Article 2. For the ſame reaſon ſtated in the preceding article, the diſtricts ſpecified in the Schedule B. annexed hereunto, ſhall be ſubjected to the authority, and for ever united with, the dominions of the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Behauder, the ſaid Nabob having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the ſaid diſtricts, for the ſupport of Meer Kummer ud Deen Behauder, and of his family and relations, and to grant him, for this purpoſe, a perſonal Jaghire in the diſtrict of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual ſum of Rupees 2,10,000, or of Canteria Pagodas 70,000 over and above, and excluſive of a Jaghire, which the ſaid Nabob has alſo agreed to aſſign to the ſaid Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, for the pay and maintenance of a proportionate number of troops, to be employed in the ſervice of his ſaid Higneſs, making the ſhare of his Highneſs as follows:

Eſtimated value of the territory ſpecified in Schedule B, according to the ſtatement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, - - - - - -	6,07,332

Deduct

Deduct personal Jaghire to Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, Rupees 2,10,000, or Canteria Pagodas	70,00
Remains to the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder - - - - - -	5,37,33⅓

Article 3. It being further expedient, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and for the general security on the foundations now established by the contracting parties, that the fortress of Seringapatam should be subjected to the said Company Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that the said fortress, and the island on which it is situated (including the small tract of land or island lying to the westward of the main island, and bounded on the west by a Nullah called the Mysore Nullah, which falls into the Cavery near Chungul Ghaut) shall become part of the dominions of the said Company, in full right and sovereignty for ever.

Article 4. A separate Government shall be established in Mysore; and for this purpose it is stipulated and agreed, that Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 5. The contracting powers mutually and severally agree, that the districts specified in Schedule C, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said Maha Rajah Mysore, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 6. The English East-India Company Bahauder, shall be at liberty to make such deduction, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the first article of the present treaty, for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of the said families; and in the event of any hostile attempt, on the part of the said family, from any member of it, against the authority of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions, or the territory of the Rajah of Mysore, then the said English East-India Company Behauder shall be at liberty to limit, or suspend entirely, the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend, herein before stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.

Article 7. His Highness the Peshwa, Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, shall be invited to accede to the present treaty and, although the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder has neither participated in the expence or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to share any part of the acquisitions made by the contracting parties (namely, the English East India

dia Company Bahauder and His Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder) yet for the maintenance of the relations of friendſhip and alliance between the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, His Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, and Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſhnarajah Bahauder, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that certain diſtricts, ſpecified in Schedule D, hereunto annexed, ſhall be reſerved for the purpoſe of being eventually ceded to the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder in full right and ſovereignty, in the ſame manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty: provided, however, that the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdan Bahauder ſhall accede to the preſent treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it ſhall be formally communicated to him by the contracting parties, and provided alſo that he ſhall give ſatisfaction to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, and to His Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, with regard to certain points now depending between him the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdan Bahauder and the ſaid Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, and alſo with regard to ſuch points as ſhall be repreſented to the ſaid Peſhwa, on the part of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, by the Governor General or the Engliſh Reſident at the Court of Poonah.

Article 8. If, contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder ſhall refuſe to accede to this treaty, or to give ſatisfaction upon the points to which the ſeventh article refers, then the right to and ſovereignty of the ſeveral Diſtricts, hereinbefore reſerved for eventual ceſſion to the Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, ſhall reſt jointly in the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, and the ſaid Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, who will either exchange them with the Rajah of Myſore, for other diſtricts of equal value, more contiguous to their reſpective territories, or otherwiſe arrange and ſettle reſpecting them, as they ſhall judge proper.

Article 9. It being expedient, for the effectual eſtabliſhment of Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſhnarajah in the Government of Myſore, that His Highneſs ſhould be aſſiſted with a ſuitable ſubſidiary force, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that the whole of the ſaid force ſhall be furniſhed by the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder, according to the terms of a ſeparate treaty, to be immediately concluded between the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder and His Highneſs the Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſhna Rajah Oodeaver Bahauder.

Article

Article 10. This treaty, consisting of ten articles, being settled and concluded, this day, the 22d of June 1799 (corresponding with the 17th of Mohurrum, 1214 anno Higeree) by Lieutenant General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforesaid, and by Meer Allum Bahauder, on the part and in the name of His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, the said Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, have delivered to Meer Allum Bahauder one copy of the same, signed and sealed by themselves; and Meer Allum Bahauder has delivered to Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, another Copy of the same, signed and sealed by himself; and Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, and Meer Allum Bahauder, severally and mutually engage that the said treaty shall be respectively ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General, under his seal and signature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.

(L.S.) Meer Allum.

Witnessed, by order of the Commissioners,

(Signed) J. Malcolm, *Secretary.*

Separate Articles of the Treaty between the Company and the Nizam.

1. With a view to the prevention of future altercations, it is agreed between His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder and the Honorable English East India Company Bahauder, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relatives, and dependants of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun,

or the perſonal Jaghire of Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, ſhall hereafter be diminiſhed, in conſequence of any of the ſtipulations of the treaty of Myſore, the contracting parties ſhall not be accountable to each other on this head.

2. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in the event provided for in the eighth article of the treaty of Myſore, two-thirds of the ſhare reſerved for Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder ſhall fall to his Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, and the remaining third to the Honorable Engliſh Eaſt India Company Bahauder.

SHEDULE A.

1. The Company's Share.

The following diſtricts from Nuggur or Bednore:

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams		
Konal (Mangalore) Bekul and Neleſeram	1,33,662	7 1/4		
Karcul	11,393	2 1/4		
Barkoo	48,389	8 1/2		
Khooſaulpore	26,361	7 1/2		
Bulkull	9,177	0 1/4		
Garſopa	9,192	0 1/2		
Hurrawus Orrow) Meizawn	17,842	9 1/2		
	8,953	4 3/4		
Alcolah Punchmahl and Shedaſheoghur (or Soonda Payen Ghawl)	28,332	2		
Bilghuy	18,929	4 1/4		
			3,11,874	6 3/4

Coimbatore *viz.*

Coimbatore	80,000	0	
Danagurecottah	35,000	0	
Cheoor	27,000	0	
Chingerry	27,000	0	
Darapon Chuckergary	64,000	0	
Saltencungabun	30,000	0	
Undon	8,000	0	
Peſoondora	14,000	0	
Vizunnugal			
Avaraconny	20,000	0	
Erroade	20,000	0	
Caroor	41,000	0	
Oodgully	15,000	0	
Caveryporam	4,000	0	
		3,85,000	0
Carr. forw.		6,96,874	6 3/4

Wynaad (from Ahmedunggur Chucklon) from Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

	Bro. forw.	6,96,874	6¾
Punganon	15,000	0	
Suttikul, Alumbaddy, Koodahully	15,200	0	
Ouffore	18,096	0	
Decani Cottah, and Ruttungherry	14,000	0	
Vencatigcua Cottah	6,000	0	
Ankurghury and Salarghury	4,000	0	
Bangalore	3,000	0	
Talamulla and Talwaddy, half Talooks of Hurdaluelly	5,000	0	
		80,296	0
		7,77,170	6¾
Deduct provisions for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star Pagodas 2,00,000 or Canterai Pagodas		2,40,000	0
Remains to the Company		5,37,170	6¾

SCHEDULE B.

2. The Nizam's Share.

	Gooty.		
Fuze Huzzoor Kubal	15,568	0	
Rona Koomlah	7,500	0	
Pauni	11,000	0	
Weigin Kurroor	8,998	0	
Yunctly Muriajehcroor	5,902	0	
Beem Raffah	4,800	0	
Mutton	2,700	0	
Pravallie Mumnimoory	9,426	3	
Chunumpilly	8,951	8	
Mulkairva Kotoo	22,251	8¾	
Kurtooni	8,800	0	
Yarky	22,673	1	
Pennacornda	60,000	0	
Munufgera	8,000	0	
Carr. forw.	196,571	1¾	

Bro. forw.	196,571	1	¾	
Thuntytenaatpoor -	16,000	0		
Kungoor, remainder of -	11,629	0		
Kunchingoondy, d°. of -	10,000	0		
Of Gurrumcondah				
All the districts not added in 1792	1,85,810	0		
Buttonghurry, from Seringapatam	10,000	0		
Rydroog (6 Talooks) - -	1,02,856	0		
Kunnool Peshcush - -	66,666	0		
From Chittledroog,				
Jenymullah (1 Talook) - -	7,800	0		
			6,07,332	1 ¾
Deduct for personal Jaghire to Cumeer ud Deen Khan and relations - - - - - -			70,000	0
Remains to the Nizam - - - -			5,37,332	1 ¾

SCHEDULE C.

District ceded to Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahaudur.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Puttum Alkrawn - -	11,000	0	0
Mysore Attachraun or Rechmut			
Nuzzur - - - -	11,500	0	0
Nuzzur Bar - - - -	14,000	0	0
Hardunnkally - - -	15,000	0	0
Peuapatam - - - -	6,200	0	0
Muddoor - - - -	13,200	0	0
Hetghur Deivan Cottah -	8,000	0	0
Betudapoor - - - -	7,000	0	0
Tyour - - - -	8,000	0	0
Yelandoor - - - -	10,000	0	0
Mallivelly Gullinabad - -	9,000	0	0
Tulkar Sofitah - - -	8,100	0	0
Nurzipore - - - -	10,200	0	0
Yestorah - - - -	7,200	0	0
Bailoor - - - -	15,700	0	0
Astrulgon - - - -	4,300	0	0
Cherinapatam - - -	12,100	0	0
Bullum Munzerabad - -	10,000	0	0
Huffin - - - -	7,900	0	0
Henaivelly - - - -	9,400	0	0
Nagmungul - - - -	4,700	0	0
Bellore - - - -	3,100	0	0
Carr forw.	205,600	0	0

Bro. forw.	205,600	0	0	
Mahorage Droog	10,000	0	0	
Gram	3,500	0	0	
Ramgherry	7,400	0	0	
Turkarumb	7,400	0	0	
Almured Nuggur Chichoor	10,000	0	0	
Thurp	12,000	0	0	
Toory Khaira	9,000	0	0	
Coonydghul	5,008	9	0	
Hoorroordroog	4,008	0	0	
Kerkany	4,065	0	0	
Cinnayputtum	9,138	0	0	
Noogaily	3,000	0	0	
Mautatah and Hiſmajepoor	6,100	0	0	
Sucknyputtuna	6,200	0	0	
Banorawar, Gurradungilly, Harrunhilly	10,000	0	0	
Boodikall	7,000	0	0	
Nighull	6,000	0	0	
Poſgur	10,000	0	0	
Hagulwary	12,000	0	0	
Goomnaupollam	12,000	0	0	
Bangalore	55,000	0	0	
Maugry	8,400	0	0	
Mudgherry	36,000	0	0	
Coorghurry	4,000	0	0	
				4,60,811 9 0
Cankanelly	8,900	0	0	
Nulwuggle and Durbtila	16,000	0	0	
Arricut	10,300	0	0	
Byroodroog	4,000	0	0	
Hyboor	7,000	0	0	
Dewankelly	20,045	0	0	
Octradroog	5,000	0	0	
Chinroydroog	8,000	0	0	
Toomkoor and Devarage	18,000	0	0	
Nidgegul and Maclydroog	16,000	0	0	
Kundakeeva and Chellnaighelly	16,000	0	0	
Chuta Balapoor	80,000	0	0	
Colah	80,000	0	0	
Jungum Cottah	13,000	0	0	
Chuckmogalam	8,134	4	0	
Kudoor	7,129	7¼	0	
				3,17,509 1¼ 0
Sera, remainder of				
Sera and Amerapoor	55,000	0	0	
Hooſuttah	50,754	0	0	
Burra Balarpoor	44,000	0	0	
				1,49,754 0 0

Nuggur above Ghaut.

Kuſhah - -	29,145	4	3/4	2	
Coolydroog - -	28,818	0	3/4	2	
Krompſee - -	8,094	2	1/2	0	
Kope - -	22,864	5	1/4	2	
Waſittrara - -	6,818	9		0	
Ekaing and Sagur -	39,411	0	1/2	2	
Gooty (Hoobly) -	11,006	8		3/4	
Kurbtowanundy -	10,458	0	1/4	2	
Joniannity - -	17,424	0		0	
Shikarpor - -	11,774	0		0	3/4
Aunumtapoor -	10,191	0		9	1/2
Lakooſley Dannaſs -	11,629	6	3/4	1	
Oodgunny - -	13,614	1	1/4	0	
Simoga - -	16,883	5		0	
Hooly Honore -	6,583	5	3/4	1	
Biddary - -	10,835	5		2	
Chingay, Beſwapattam	22,091	1	3/4	3	
Tany Reviah - -	14,076	4	1/4	2	
Azeimpoor - -	10,696	2	3/4	3	
				3,02,417	6 6

Chittledroog, remainder of 12 Talooks.

Huſbah - -	20,874	7	3/4	1	
Beemſumunder -	12,148	4		2	
Dideary - -	12,984	9	1/2	0	
Huſdroog - -	11,936	2	3/4	3	
Multoor - -	10,392	3	1/2	2	
Murkah Moroo -	12,662	9	1/4	3	
Tullick - -	11,854	0	3/4	0	
Burnm Surger -	10,163	6	1/4	0	
Kunkopa - -	12,542	0	1/2	2	
				1,15,559	4 3/4 13
				13,46,053	1 7
Bitchoor - -	10,683	1	1/4	2	
Hinoor - -	10,010	0		2	
Goody Cottah -	11,330	5		1/2	
				33,023	6 10
				13,79,076	8 1

Deduct two Purgunnahs of Hurdenkilly, *viz.*

Talmah and Talwaddy, included in the Company's ſhare - -	5,000	0	0
	13,74,076	8	1

SHEDULE D.

The Peishwa's Share.

Harpoonelly - - -				1,10,030	8 3/4	0
Soonda (above the Ghauts) - -				59,377	0	0
Annagoondy - - -				60,101	0	0
From Chittledroog two Talooks, *viz.*						
Holul Kaira -	11,425	4 1/2	0			
Mycomde - -	12,226	9 1/4	0			
				23,652	3	0
From Bednore one Talook, *viz.*						
Hunghur - - - -				10,796	0	0
Total Canteria Pagodas				2,63,957	3 3/4	0

(No. 9.)—MEMORIAL, explanatory of the PARTITION TREATY of MYSORE.

1. The principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company, assumed in the first and second articles, is, that each party should retain in direct sovereignty, an equal share of unincumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides, of the amount of the pensions for Jaghires, of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.

2. The allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, including the whole expences of the maintenance of every branch of the families, did not exceed 1,12,116 Canteria Pagodas.

3. It was however thought adviseable to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expences of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the increased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the late Sultaun (nine in number) as they shall advance in years. The youngest of the four Princes now at Vellore is about fifteen years of age. It is not intended to make the nine younger sons now at Seringapatam, the eldest of whom is about eleven years of age, so large an allowance as that enjoyed by each of the four elder now at Vellore. The four elder sons have been accustomed to a degree of state, of which it would be indelicate to deprive them: the same reasons do not apply to the younger sons, who have scarcely ever been suffered to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana.

4. The eſtimate of the revenues of Tippoo Sultaun, on which the partition has been founded, is the ſame as that admitted by the Allies at Seringapatam in 1792, deducting the ſum of nine lacs of pagodos, which had been added by the Allies to the eſtimate given in by the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun on that occaſion. There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that this eſtimate is much below the real produce of the revenues of the country, eſpecially in its valuation of the Company's ſhare.—Tippoo Sultaun had made a fictitious increaſe of his revenues, by an arbitrary addition to the nominal value of his coin, and by other capricious and extravagant operations, the nature of which is explained in the Papers annexed to this diſpatch: by this contrivance he had raiſed the apparent amount of his revenues to the ſum of Canteria Pagodas 83,67,549: This ſum certainly much exceeded their real amount. In No. 11, a compariſon is inſtituted between the extravagant ſtatements lately found at Seringapatam, and the depreciation of Tippoo's remaining revenue impoſed upon the Allies in 1792. By this compariſon it appears, that at the loweſt valuation, the Company's ſhare of the preſent partition may be expected, within a ſhort period of time, to produce not leſs than 14,78,698 Star Pagodas*, provided the revenues be ably and honeſtly adminiſtered.

5. A map, conſtructed by Captain Marriott, will be found in No—. It is recommended to the attention of your Honorable Court, as exhibiting a curious and intereſting view of the new and capricious diviſion of territory introduced by Tippoo Sultaun, by which he had changed many of the names, and all the diviſions of every part of his kingdom, loading his eſtabliſhments with innumerable Mahomedan Officers of revenue, and entirely ſubverting the wiſe and economical ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by Hyder Ally. In No.— will alſo be found a note, relating to the produce and commercial powers of Myſore. Having already ſtated, in paragraphs 13, 14, and 15, of this diſpatch, the principles which have regulated the ſelection of the particular diſtricts allotted to each of the contracting parties, it is unneceſſary to add any thing on that ſubject to this memorial.

6. The third article does not appear to require any explanation. The ſmall tract of land retained in addition to the Iſland of Seringapatam, is neceſſary to the effectual ſtrength of the place, and to its conſtant ſupply with water. By the next diſpatch it is hoped, that an accurate report of the value of the acquiſitions made under this article, may be forwarded to your Honorable Court..

7. Articles 4 and 5. Theſe articles are ſo expreſſed, as to

* N. B. This is the groſs amount; about twelve lacs net revenue.

to exclude any claim of right to the throne on the part of the Rajah, and also to prevent many of the Poligars, descended from the ancient possessors of various parts of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, from preferring obsolete pretensions, founded on alledged rights of inheritance.

8. Article 6,—Requires no explanation. The first separate article refers to this, and will hereafter be explained.

9. Article 7,—Refers to an intended treaty with the Mahratta Empire, the negotiation of which is now depending at Poonah, with every prospect of a favourable issue.

10. The 8th article requires no particular comment: it is connected with the second separate article, which will be hereafter explained.

11. The 9th article is founded upon the equitable right of the Company, arising from a superior share in the expences and dangers of the war, to the principal benefit of any collateral arrangements to be made with the new Government of Mysore. It is evident, that His Highness the Nizam, the existence of whose throne has confessedly been saved, and is now protected by the British Power, will derive a considerable additional security from the establishment of the British influence in Mysore. On the other hand, the pensions to be made to the Mahrattas will be employed to purchase certain immunities of the most valuable kind for His Highness; or if the Mahratta Power should decline such an accommodation, the second separate article (as hereafter explained) will place his Highness's interests, under the operations of this treaty, on a level with those of the Company.

Separate Articles.

Article 1.

This article was inserted with a view to exclude the Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun: its operation is reciprocal, as it renounces the Company's right of interference between Nizam Ally and Kummer ud Deen.

Article 2.

If the Peshwa should accede to the terms to be proposed to him under the seventh article of the Treaty, it has already been remarked, that the Nizam will derive considerable benefit from that arrangement. The precise nature of the benefit which his Highness may expect, is now a matter of negotiation at Poonah. If Nizam Ally should be disappointed in his expectation at Poonah, he will be amply indemnified, by receiving two-thirds of the territory now reserved for eventual cession to the Pashwa, while the Company shall receive only one-third.

(No. 10.)—Captain Macleod to the Mysore Commissioners; dated 8th July, 1799.

To the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the desire of the Right Honorable the Governor General, conveyed in his letter to you dated the 21st June, extract of which was forwarded to me by your directions, I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of the revenues of the territories lately acquired for the Honorable Company, (see No. 11.) in which you will please to observe the grounds, on which I am led to believe that those acquisitions are capable to yield a gross revenue equal to the sums in Column 4.

The late Tippoo Sultaun raised his Jummabundy, in the year 1796, by augmenting his land-rent three Canetria Fanams on each Pagoda (ten Fanams) supposing the country to be capable of bearing this augmentation. He also charged his Jummabundy with half a Fanam, as a tax on Shroffs, and a quarter of a Fanam, as a duty on Tobacco. The two last articles were absurdly added to the land-rent, as well as the first, the whole amounting to $3\frac{3}{4}$ Fanams on every ten Fanams; so that by this increase, every ten by the preceding Jummabundy became $13\frac{3}{4}$ for the new Jummabundy, or 40 was raised to 55.

There were, however, some inconsiderable articles of the revenue excluded from contributing towards this augmentation; such as the rents of land farmed for portions of the produce, and also the road-duties: but as I could not procure an exact account of the amount of items left out in forming the increase, I have supposed, for the convenience of calculation, that the increase of 1796 extended to the whole gross revenue, and by following this mode, I have estimated the increase in Column 2 of the statement greater than it really was; consequently Column 3 or 4 is estimated lower than it otherwise should be, if the detail of the whole increase had been accurately ascertained.

The sums in Canteria Pagodas in the third Column, or in Star Pagodas in the fourth, may, in my opinion, be considered as nearly the fair Jummabundy which may hereafter be expected; though I cannot take upon myself to assert, that the several districts ought to yield revenue equal to this valuation of them.

If some of the districts should be over-rated in this estimate, it is probable that others are under-valued. I think it is not unreasonable to expect, that in the aggregate, the whole may,

in the courſe of three or four years, produce a revenue equal to the amount of Column 4; and if from this ſum one-fifth be deducted, for the ſeveral heads of Inaums to Pagodas, &c. and for defraying all charges of collection, there would remain to the Company a clear revenue of near twelve lacs of Star Pagodas annually.

Should this eſtimate of the new acquiſitions be hereafter found, through better information, to be materially erroneous, I hope it will be remembered, that I followed the trueſt ſcale which can at preſent be procured. Much will always depend on the ſkill and talents of perſons employed in the management of revenue.

I have an account of the amount of the rent of each Aumildarrie compoſing the Jumma in the firſt Column; and I have materials and information ſufficient to prove, that the ſchedule of the Myſore revenue, given to the confederates in 1792, was a falſe ſtatement of the Jummabundy.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Seringapatam,
8th July, 1799.

(*Signed*) WILLIAM MACLEOD.